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A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

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AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NEWS.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Mr. Baylous Spratt made 127½ bushels of wheat on seven acres, and is happy. The Princeton *Banner* says the wheat crop is threshing out twenty to fifty per cent. beyond expectations. Many crops yield fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Worms are plentiful on the tobacco at Hickory Ridge; while grasshoppers are asserting their right to a share in Coldwater neighborhood.

HENDERSON.
Wheat last week sold freely at 80c to 90c in Henderson. Mr. James Alves sold his crop at the latter figure. The Henderson fair will be held, beginning Wednesday, September 17, and continue four days.

BARREN.
The Glasgow fair will be held Tuesday, October 7, lasting four days. They are not to have a military drill, and we are glad of it. The soldier's step is not the one to plant corn by. His musket won't do to make corn shoot. The thunder of his artillery won't bring rain in dry weather. No use for him; kick him out. The Glasgow *Times* says that because of the rise in the county. The number of hives has doubled within the last year or two.

TAYLOR.
Green River Press: Mr. M. D. L. Saunders has a half acre of Early Rose potatoes that have grown to good size, and, except occasionally here and there, not a vine has appeared.

GREEN.
Green River Press: J. & E. McVey have lost nearly all their hogs from cholera. A Green county boy shod his horse with eight-penny nails. The nails went into the hoof, and will prove fatal in all probability. The barn of S. Hazell, near Greensburg, was struck by lightning, July 4, and burned. Loss about \$500.

MARION.
Times and Kentuckian: Anderson Corley sold to James Edwards, of Taylor county, a suckling mule for \$50. Certainly the best price yet. F. Harris & Co., of Woodford, bought in Marion and Washington counties 3,000 lambs at about 4c per lb. The best lot was 42, bought of Joe Estes, that weighed 4,100 lbs.

BOYLE.
Mr. Jas. A. Slaughter's crop of Odessa wheat weighs 65½ lbs to the bushel. Wheat advanced to 85c in Danville last week, and sold freely at that. The Boyle County Agricultural Company has been reorganized with W. J. Lyle president, J. L. Bruce secretary, and G. W. Welsh, Jr., treasurer. Fair August 6, three days.

MADISON.
The farmers complain of scarcity of stock water and grass. A meat preserving company for Madison and several counties adjacent has been formed, with Jas. H. Arnold as president. M. F. Arbuckle, says the *Richmond Register*, has two yearling Southdown rams that weigh 427½ lbs, and a Southdown ewe that weighs 180 lbs. Thos. Baldwin has purchased Mrs. Cynthia Broadbudd's farm of 128 acres, at \$65.02 per acre.

JESSAMINE.
Mr. Welch, near Jessamine Station, has threshed 1,300 bushels of wheat in one day. M. C. Smith raised a radish which weighed 2½ lbs—a sort of horse radish.

FAYETTE.
The *Transcript* correspondent at Dog Fennel says great numbers of acres of corn were planted last week in the barley fields, thus getting in two crops in the same soil. Mr. James A. Grinstead sold a colt by Enquirer, out of Ontario, to J. R. Keene, of New York, for \$3,000. *Gazette:* Walnut Hill correspondent says Eugene Cassel threshed for Thomas Shelly 1,611 bushels of wheat in one day, and moved three times; also for George Lancaster 1,869 in one day. James Ingles, near Hutchinson, lost recently about 100 hogs with cholera. Hemp still brings \$5.50. Robert C. Estill sold to J. M. Daniel two Jersey cows with calves, and a yearling heifer for \$200.

CLARK.
The *Democrat* raises on its estimate of 100,000 bushels of wheat, and now says the yield will be 140,000 to 150,000 bushels. Mr. D. A. Gay "swapped" a buck lamb for two hound pups. Next year he won't have any lambs.

BOURBON.
T. C. Anderson, near Middletown, has stacked in one long rack 27 acres of wheat. Robert W. Owens made an average of 35 bushels of wheat on 35 acres. Sam S. Bell, near Clintonville, got an average of 41½ bushels of Clawson wheat on 7 acres. *True Kentuckian* says this variety was soft when introduced, but is hard a d firm now. Spears & Phelps got over 100 bushels from two acres of this wheat.

SCOTT.
Within a radius of four miles, at Payne's Depot, are nine steam threshers at work.

Farmers sell wheat at 87c and 90c—some holding for \$1.—The barn on P. Feeny's place burned by incendiary; loss \$200.

WOODFORD.
H. O. Davis threshed for G. W. Douglass 1,800 bushels of wheat in one day. A gentleman told the editor of the *Midway Clipper* that he one day last week saw the smoke of fifteen steam threshers at work around that place. D. J. Williams got an average of 44 bushels wheat on 24 acres. Robt. Wallace 35 on 80 acres. J. W. Harper averaged 40, and W. S. Harris 37 bushels. J. M. Starks sold his farm of 200 acres, no improvements, two miles south of Midway, for \$15,000 cash, to A. Trumbo.

OLDHAM.
Col. Jacobs, Westport, raised 700 bushels orchard grass seed this year. Orchard grass seed at Goshen reported as about half a crop by correspondent Oldham *Eva*. At Brownsboro the orchard grass seed crop will not be over 6 or 7 bushels per acre, against 10 or 12 last year.

NELSON.
Record: Last year Mr. George Beam raised 360 bushels of wheat on eighty acres. This year he gets 200 bushels from twenty acres of the same land. At Bardstown fair a premium of \$20 will be given to the pedestrian who first gets over five miles of ground.

HARDIN.
Cecilia: Tom Creager drove some cattle to the Louisville market last week. He brought them up once before, didn't like the price, and drove them home. F. C. Parepont sold twenty lambs at \$3.65 per cwt, and James Kurtz 110 head at \$2.50 per head. The Elizabethtown *News* is decidedly in favor of making that town a live stock market. Mr. James Marriott owns two self-binders, and says he will put in three to five hundred acres of wheat, so as to use them again next year.

HAY MAKING.

A careful turning over occasionally, so as to insure thorough exposure to the sun, is all that is required, and all superfluous "tossing" and knocking about is not only useless but injurious, even though it may sometime appear to promote the drying process. For even if no rain arrives during the hay-making time, there are usually heavy dews after hot summer days; and if the half dried grass is in a bruised and mangled state, the dew will readily soak into it, and it will probably promote a fermentative action between the nitrogenous constituents of the grass and the sugar, and similar nutritive carbonaceous principles contained in the cells and vessels of the plant, which fermentative action will necessarily result in a loss of nutritive matter, which becomes decomposed and escapes into the air in the form of gaseous products.

Moreover, when a fermentation of this kind is once set up, it is apt, unless the hay is very thoroughly dried, to increase rapidly after stacking, producing the too familiar and vexatious phenomenon of "heating." When "heating" occurs to any great extent in a haystack a large quantity of nutritive matter is lost, the fermentation transforming the sugar primarily into alcohol and carbonic acid, the alcohol being next transformed by oxidation into the chemical compound called aldehyd, which, being of a volatile nature, evaporates, and is often noticeable in the form of irritating fumes when a heated rick is taken to pieces. The final product of the oxydation of aldehyd is vinegar, or acetic acid, and the acidity of heated hay has been distinctly proved to be due to the presence of this acid.

While, however, a fermentation so great as to cause what is generally known as "heating" is to be avoided in every possible way, a moderate amount of fermentation appears to be not undesirable, since this produces the peculiar aromatic properties which give to hay its pleasant smell and taste. But this slight and beneficial degree of fermentation will occur in the vast majority of cases in the ordinary course of things, either in or out of the rick, despite the more elaborate precautions against injurious fermentation, so that there need be no apprehension that the hay quality will be impaired as long as it is harvested in a sound condition.

WARREN COUNTY—FULL CROP REPORT.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

A few farm notes from this county will probably be of interest to your readers. As a general rule our county is suffering from a severe drought. The rains have been confined to small spots, and in these places the crops were never better than at present.

CORN, which is our principal crop, is rather over an average in acreage, but in condition, at this time, not over 70 per cent.

OATS—A full crop was put in, but the drought has cut it down to less than two-thirds of an average.

WHEAT—an average crop was sown, and a crop harvested 25 per cent. over an average in quantity and quality. 75c is being offered by buyers, but farmers will not sell at this price without being forced by want to do so.

TOBACCO—Taking the whole county, a full crop is not and will not be planted. In localities where it has been seasonable, farmers have planted a full acreage and it looks well; but in the drouthy neighborhoods but little of the weed is planted, and doing badly.

POTATOES—Early planted Rose, Vermonths and Kings have done well and made a good yield. Those planted later will do poorly. The late crop of Pleach Blows, Late Rose, etc., from present outlook will be a failure. You might set down our potato crop at a full average in acreage, but in condition at this time not over 70 per cent. Sweet potatoes are doing well, and will make a full average.

FRUITS—All varieties of fruits are a comparative failure in our county. Apples not over one-fifth of a crop. Pears ditto. Peaches almost an entire miss. Plums ditto. A few wild goose only; all others none. Grapes are about half of a crop. Buds were badly winter killed, and rot completed the damage. A new departure in grape rot has developed itself this year. Some vineyards on very high grounds, heretofore exempt from the disease, have this year been almost entirely ruined, while some low grounds have suffered but little.

Timothy meadows are generally a failure all over the county. Orchard grass and clover have done better, and in some localities have produced fine yields of hay, which has been saved in excellent condition. Taking a view of the whole county, the situation may be stated to be this: In about one-third of the county the crops of all kinds are as good as the heart of the husbandman could wish, and the balance is being parched and burned for want of rain. Thermometer now (3 P. M.) 97° in the shade, and some signs of rain.

Warren County, Ky., July 10. W. C.

THE GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

"A. S. C.," of Mississippi, writing in the *Southern Cultivator* for July, says: "I am not of Georgia, but, as a citizen of the sunny South, and born a short distance east of Georgia, I claim to have an interest even more than many who were born in Georgia. I leave you to say; judging by my zeal in our great cause."

"I have no axe to grind, and I have no personal feeling, if I frankly admit, never having seen Dr. Janes. I am personally interested in him and his success, for I believe he has done much to place Georgia as the 'Key-stone State' of our much loved Southland. I have seen much of the result of his labor, and as fond of his writings as an old country clod-hopper can be. I would love to be able to help him to build up Georgia, and may be so tend to build up my State, the people of which think more of politics and squabbling with speculators than in

watching their vital interests. Dr. Janes is giving to Georgia a reputation that her sister States should be proud of, and every true friend of the South should have 'personal feeling' therein."

From New Orleans Democrat.

THE GULF STATES FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States was opened yesterday evening at Exposition Hall.

Flowers in profusion, evergreens and shrubs in tasteful array, were ranged along the wall and against the pillars of the hall to enhance the attractiveness of the various and miscellaneous products displayed on all sides. To-day and to-morrow a large number of exhibits are expected to arrive, and ample arrangements have been made to place them.

In the long array of exhibits, the fruit department embraces innumerable entries—peaches, pears, grapes, figs, apples, quinces and every product of the orchard is represented in the display. It would be neither easy or necessary to go into any particular description of the exhibits, but suffice to say that the fruits showed remarkably well.

Mr. P. A. Martin, of Tickfaw, La., exhibits fine and luscious clingstone peaches, and also "Concord grapes," very luscious and full. The large Smyrna figs of Mr. E. Riviere were much admired.

The Palestine grapes contributed by Mr. L. Schwartz, of No. 15 Chartres street, are magnificent specimens—full, round and appetizing in appearance. The grapes are from a young vine, and are not yet quite ripe. This is believed to be the grape mentioned in the scripture as found by the Israelites on the banks of the Escheal, the bunches of which were so large as to be borne on a staff by two men. This grape grows to a very large size, some in England weighing as much as 1½ lbs.

The display of grapes is very fine and abundant.

Judge Abel contributes several species. Mr. Hy. Rolling and Mr. Louis Aymos have an assortment of "Chascelas" and "C. Dore" grapes. A creditable exhibition of pomegranates, oranges and Tabasco quinces is made by F. Sambola, Sr.

An exceedingly tasteful, and at the same time beautiful display of grapes in a basket, credited to Mr. Edgar Gelpi, excites favorable comment. The basket is lined with magnificent specimens of Malaga muscatel, California muscatel and white Fontainebleau grapes, all grown in this city. The apples and pears exhibited by Mr. J. H. Keller, of Biloxi, are very fine and well developed.

Mr. H. W. L. Lewis, president of the Fruit Growers' Association, and W. D. Lewis, his brother, have a superb assortment of pears and apples grown in Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana. The "Buerre Superfine" pears and Bartlett pears are very fine. Among the apples we notice the Mercer, Batchelor and seedlings. Mr. Lewis has a very extensive farm in Tangipahoa parish, and has devoted much of his experience to the culture and production of improved specimens of fruits. He also exhibits a small stock of improved oats grown on his place, of which he has made a splendid crop.

The Fruit Growers' Association had offered a prize of \$100 for the best method of drying figs, and Mr. T. Harang, of Lafourche parish, has exhibited three samples of Celeste and Smyrna figs dried by a process of his invention. Mr. Harang is convinced that his method will prove a success, and his experience has demonstrated it. He has dried about 1,000 lbs of figs already by his invention.

THE WORLD'S GRANARY.

A very shrewd French merchant, who is a close observer of all matters connected with the commercial relations existing between France and the United States, writes as follows:

"During one of the last sittings of the French Chamber, the minister of agriculture said: 'From this day our farmers might as well make up their minds that the United States will be the granary of France.' He was perfectly right, for the price French farmers are obliged to submit to in order to realize in competition with American grain is simply ruinous. One of the largest farmers in France writes to me that his wheat cost him, stored in his granary, 27 francs per hectolitre, and that millers can buy American wheat fully as good for 22.50 per hectolitre. Just imagine what a loss."

The official recognition of the inevitable comes none too soon. Forewarned is forearmed, and the producers of Western Europe must speedily arrange their affairs to meet the new order of things. The area of the United States is nearly fifteen times greater than that of France, and over nine times as great as that of the French Republic and the United Kingdom combined. In 1876 there were devoted to the cultivation of cereals in the United States seventeen million more acres than the entire area of the United Kingdom, and thirty million more acres than the entire tilled land of France. In 1873 France devoted 37,000,000 acres to cereals, of which 17,000,000 were in wheat. In 1876 the United States raised wheat from 27,500,000 acres, while the crop of 1878 is over 100,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1876.

Added to the advantages given to the United States by the possession of an area suitable for grain growing greater and more accessible than that of any other nation, our producers can compete successfully for Europe's trade on account of the lower cost of land, a more productive soil and the general use of agricultural machinery. Combined with this is a spirit of enterprise and industry that is enhanced by a climate which acts as a stimulant in infusing life and energy into the people inhabiting the grain producing belt. While the farmer, in obedience to this spirit, pushes production and avails himself of every new labor saving appliance in order to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterprise is developing and improving transportation facilities upon land and sea.—*American Grocer*.

PEARL MILLET.—It is still well to sow cat tail or Egyptian, and German millet, the former for cutting and feeding green, the latter for hay. It should not be forgotten that these late, voracious crops must be sown on very rich and deeply plowed land. Our neighbor, the Planter and Grange, has effectually aided in exposing the little game of a certain Northern seedsman in palming off our familiar cat tail on the Northern farmers, under the new and taking name of "pearl" millet. We never heard it so called in the South. Even Southern farmers were imposed upon and bought the "pearl" of great price, and only discovered the imposition when the "pearl"—sown side by side with the humbly named "cat tail"—proved to be identical with it, notwithstanding its more euphonious and high sounding name. We are reliably informed that the seed of the pearl millet, so advertised, were grown in Georgia.—*Christian Index*.

A BEAUTIFUL custom prevails in many parts of Europe of planting a tree upon the birth of every child. It saves wear and tear of slippers.

EVERY married man knows that the tongue is mightier than the pen.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

LITTLE BARBARA.

By Will. Wallace Harney, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Pretty Barbara, ripe and red,
With sweet small mouth, like the bees abed,
And full of nectar and honey dew;
So pretty a thing, I dare not swear
To the art of the ribbon that ties her hair,
Or the buckle that binds her shoe;
So like her each trinket she has to wear,
It seems just as if it grew,
Like a rose in its petals and pollen dust,
That wears its beauty because it must,
And something like Barbara, too.

As she dips her small tin bucket in
The little fountain of woven glass,
Like webs that the spiders weave and spin,
To hang on the shining blades of grass,
A face as bright and happy as hers,
In the nets of the silken gossamers,
Looks out of the water's smooth eclipse,
As if it was happy to hold within it
The soft verberna red of her lips,
And kiss and caress her just for a minute,
In the arms of the dimples, smooth and still,
Ere it goes and soberly turns the mill.

For life to her in the honey dew
Is nothing yet but the way side spring,
Between the upper and under blue,
That makes a fiction of every thing,
As perfectly like as if it grew;
And she is too happy to see within it
The shape of her small sweet self a minute,
From the bow in the hair to the tie of her shoe,
To know that the marvellous shadows mean
The simple inner beauty that shows
But now in the color of a rose,
And now like the water's smooth eclipse,
In hearts that hold her picture still,
As we go and soberly turn the mill.

San Francisco Argonaut.

MISS JARVIS' MYSTERY.

"Will ye ride?"

"Gid" Barker drew up his horse to ask the question. The little muddy buggy drawn by a big bay horse, with sharp bones and short tail, was in a sort of road—an uncertain wagon track—winding through a scattering growth of scraggy pines, more or less under grown with pink flowered manzanita. At the side of the track a tall, sun bonneted girl was walking with an alert air, swinging a tin lunch pail. She turned at Barker's call, showing a pair of bright black eyes, and a comely, capable sort of face, assented promptly and mounted to the seat. Gid Barker drove on in silence for a few minutes, slouching forward till his elbows were almost on his knees, and watching the ears of his horse. Meanwhile the girl's bright black eyes took an inventory of his small, leathery face and "seedy" clothes.

"Yer the new school-mom in this yer district?" he drawled at last, without looking up.

"Yes."

"Miss Jarvis is yer name, aint it?"—after another pause.

"Yes."

Now it was not at all strange that Mr. Barker knew these facts; for at a quarter to nine that morning he had traversed the road in an opposite direction affixing posters to pine trees and houses; posters which set forth his claims and recommendations to a vacant place in the California House of Representatives. He had stuck one to the tiny log school house, just behind a bend in the road, and had taken the chance to ask of a heavy-faced, half-breed boy who stood by and stared:

"Got a new school-mom? What's her name?"

But Miss Jarvis had likewise improved her opportunities.

"You're Mr. Barker, I s'pose? Running for the Legislature, ain't you?"

She had catechised the children about the poster, and the man who put it up. Miss Jarvis was blessed with a very large share of the spirit of inquiry.

"How come you to run in January?" she said.

"Special 'lection—man dead," said Barker, cheerfully. "Course ye stop at Mis' Sharp's; I kin take ye clear home, then."

They continued to investigate each other's antecedents. Barker learned that Miss Jarvis was "from the mountains," and that this dismal wilderness of low knolls, with its thin growth of pines and occasional sheep ranches was a populous region to her. Her native taste for her neighbor's affairs was stimulated by thus coming into a new neighborhood, and just then a subject came up that roused her curiosity to the utmost. They came out from among the pine trees and crossed a wide, gravelly creek bed, where cottonwoods grew, festooned, like the banks, with wild grape vines. A moment later they came to the ancient bed of the same creek, now become the most fertile spot in the same region. Here was a shanty, shaded by a very old cottonwood that had once marked the edge of the water, and surrounded by a thriving vegetable garden and orchard. That was a rare sight in that part of the country, and Miss Jarvis leaned out to look at it with eager interest.

"Reckon ye've never been by here?" Barker said.

"No, I've only been here three days, and I cut across home through the pine trees. Who lives here? I asked Mrs. Sharp who all lived round, but she never told me of this place."

"Well, Mis' Sharp, she's kinder funny. She don't like to answer questions, an' I reckon she thought it 'ud make a good deal o' talkin' to say anythin' about Ol' Tom. He's a queer stick. Lived there by himself this five year. Thar he is, in that corner, by the water pipes."

Sure enough, in the fence corner was an ingenious home made hydrant, connected by rude pipes with the stream farther up, where water was perennial. Stooping over this arrangement and tinkering with it was a tall, gray haired man, shabbily dressed and slouching in his carriage.

"Do you know him?" asked Miss Jarvis, eagerly.

"Oh, yes, I know him. Been in his shanty, an' that's whar ther aint many been."

"Why not stop and speak to him, then?"

"Jest's soon," said Barker, drawing up the bay horse, and whistling a call, fingers in mouth. The gray-haired man turned and came slowly across the field.

"Why hain't many been in his shanty?" Miss Jarvis demanded, meanwhile.

"Well, he don't ask 'em to—didn't ask me. Fact is, he's queer. He lets ye see sometimes that he's eddicated, 'thout meanin' to; one thing, he don't seem to know how to talk to a woman any way but stylish, but mostly he talks common. They say he's got a college di-ploma in thar. An' they say he's been a doctor, or judge, or suthin' sech, in some city, an' jest backed out an' come up yer to raise veg'tables."

Miss Jarvis had no time for more, for "Old Tom" was close to them. As he came nearer she saw that he was younger than his gray hair and shambling gait made him seem. If he had straightened up and stepped out freely he would have been quite stalwart; he had a heavy blonde beard, and listless blue eyes; his features were fine and intelligent, but with a passive indifferent expression.

"Well, Gid," he said, absently, standing between the wheels, and leaning his arms on the seat, "Lectioneerin', hey?"

"Yaas. Goin' to vote for me?"

"Do' know. Like's not I shan't vote."

"Oh, you'd orter vote for me, hadn't he, Miss Jarvis? Le'me interduce ye to Miss Jarvis, Tom; she's yer new school-mom."

Instantly the battered hat came off with a courteous gesture, and Tom straightened up from his slouching position.

"I beg your pardon, madam; I did not see that Mr. Barker had a lady with him. I'm glad to meet you, Miss Jarvis, and I hope your school teaching here will be very pleasant. I'm afraid ladies find teaching these very remote schools rather weary and thankless work."

"This seems to be an easy school; mostly half breeds, and they're too stupid to be troublesome," Miss Jarvis said, much impressed by the impalpable air of courtesy and refinement in the man's tone and manner. "You don't send any children, do you?"

She meant it for a home question, and watched his face. But he only said, indifferently though politely, "No, I have not that pleasure."

When they had driven on, Miss Jarvis began: "But you must know something about him. Where'd he come from? and what's his true name?"

"We-ell," began Barker leisurely, settling himself for a story, "this 'ere's all ever I knew, an' I aint no bad hand to find out things, neither. Say eight year ago thar come a tramp 'round whar I was at Shasta. Tramps wasn't every day diet them days, an' folks 'd give 'em money. But this man, says he, 'Wha' does a man do yer for a livin' when he aint got no capital?' says he. An' says I, bein' by, says I, 'Herds sheep.' 'Kin I herd yours?' says he. An' says I, 'What's yer name?' An' says he, 'Tom'; and not a word more could I get outen him. Then I says, 'Whar'd ye come from?' An' he says, says he, 'All over; I've ben trampin' it this five year, an' now I'm sick on it, an' wan' to settle down,' says he; an' that's all I ever got outen him. Well, I hired him, and he just stuck to the herder's camp, an' never spent nothin'; an' in two or three years he prospected 'round an' bought that 'ar patch, an' put it into garden. He's ben addin' to it ever sence. There haint no such garden stuff in the county, as his'n; but he won't try to make money; sells his stuff to Chiny peddlers fer jest enough to save himself. Ye see, he's sort o' cracked; smart enough fer governor, if he was all there. He's kind o' wrapped up in his garden; once a lot o' sheep broke

away, an' cum acrost a piece of new corn, an' used it clean up. Well, they do say Old Tom, he really cried when he see it, bein' as he's gettin' sorter childish; but he wouldn't take a cent for it. 'Tain't the vally of the corn,' says he, 'but,' says he, 'it makes me feel bad to see that pretty field all spoiled.' Seems like he feels for his garden, not havin' anythin' else to be fond of," ended Barker, sentimentally.

But Miss Jarvis was not sentimental. "May be he's hiding from officers," she suggested. "Wasn't there ever sheriffs here looking for some one?"

"Plenty of 'em," said Barker, chuckling. "Some one or 'nother always sends 'em after Tom. They go up an' rest him, an' examine him, an' come away an' say he aint their man. He's got quite used to being arrested, Tom has."

"Don't he ever have letters?"

"Not a letter. Once a letter come to the office for an Austin Wedgwood, an' one to the postmaster askin' about sech a man. He went to Ol' Tom, but Tom, says he: 'Tain't none o' mine; I don't know no sech man.'"

"Why, good land!" cried Miss Jarvis in great excitement, with her eyes blacker and her cheeks redder than ever; "there was a letter like that came to our postoffice! Just the same name!"

"Folks are always writin' all over Californy after stray men," said Barker, philosophically. "They think that Californy's 'bout as big as a township, an' that everybody here knows all the men in the State. Well, here we are; glad I come along jest right to bring you home. Suppose you jest take this poster along with ye, an' get one o' them big boys to stick it up on the shed whar it kin be seen from the road."

Miss Jarvis stood on Mrs. Sharp's unplanned doorstep a moment, watching the buggy roll away, in the low wintry sunshine that made the manzanita shrubs rosier than ever.

"Great representative he'll make," she thought. "He aint' educated at all." Then she turned to a more interesting subject. "I'll find that Old Tom before I set foot out of this district," she said with decision, turning to open the door.

But what picture is this that awaits her? She stopped short in the doorway to stare. A little carpetless room, with unplanned walls; a fireplace of rough stone; a wide red glow in the darkening room, falling full on a strange lady who sat and knitted in an old crippled rocking-chair. But such a lady! Amanda Jarvis had never seen, even in a picture, such a clear, pure contour, where the bent head and rounded cheek showed against the fire-lit wall; such soft dark hair, curling a little at the temples, and knotted back with such simple grace over a shapely head; such wide, sorrowful brown eyes, and such a proud and sweet mouth. And there was such a perfection of taste in every line and shade of her simple dark-brown dress, with her red worsteds trailing across, that it was no wonder Miss Jarvis thought her richly dressed. She rose to meet the girl, with a peculiarly winning smile.

"You must be Miss Jarvis—I thought you would be here soon. And I am Miss Wyman. Mrs. Sharp has gone to the sheep camp; she told me, and left me to introduce myself. She is going to let me board here for a few weeks, so we shall know each other quite well."

She was looking down—for she was a little the taller—with a sort of kindly interest at the girl's handsome face, which made a vivid contrast to her own, clear and pale, and dark as that of an Italian Madonna.

Miss Jarvis made some confused answer, and sat down to cross-question Miss Wyman. She had learned caution by experience, and did not dare push her questions too far. So she only found that Miss Wyman was from the East; that, returning from a trip to Shasta, she had come upon this place by the merest accident, and, liking its loneliness, had decided to stay here and rest awhile. She led the girl almost imperceptibly away from the subject of Miss Wyman to that of Miss Jarvis, and entered into all the little interests that made up the teacher's life. Miss Jarvis found herself telling of those Wedgwood letters. She did not know just how the subject came up, but it was something Miss Wyman said about men disappearing in California.

"And was the man found?" the lady asked, in her pleasant, interesting way.

"No, there was no such man, either here or in my neighborhood."

Miss Wyman shook the ends of red worsted from her lap into the fire, and stood looking through the window. She began to talk of the manzanita, and of the wild flowers "at home," and of some she had picked in Europe. Miss Jarvis learned by persistent questioning that this slight, quiet lady had traveled almost everywhere that white men's feet had gone—in China and Africa as well as in Russia. The longer

she studied Miss Wyman's face the surer she was that some object, not love of adventure, had led her all over the world, and she vowed that she would learn what it was, if she had to go herself and ask questions in China or Russia.

From that afternoon the new school teacher in the "Sheep district" lived to unravel the two mysteries she had lighted on. Teaching was a "side issue," her chief business in life was to find out who old Tom was, and why he left the world; who Miss Wyman was, and who traveled the world over alone. She used to walk home from school by the long way, along the road, and stop to talk to the hermit. There was something perplexingly gentlemanly always in his way to her on such occasions, but he talked only of his garden or her school, and seemed uncomprehending when she asked about his former life. It was so evident that his mind was to some extent shattered, that Miss Jarvis began to suspect that he had partially lost his memory. Certainly she could "get no more outen him" than Mr. Barker—whom his constituents had by this time sent with pride to Sacramento, as a specimen of the honest granger, with no book learning, who was to circumvent the wiles of literary fellers and of railroad kings, and make the cost of freighting wool and sheep merely nominal, while their price should remain as high as ever.

At last Miss Jarvis admitted that Tom himself either could not or would not tell his history to her, so she decided to search for herself. She watched for a time when he was busied in a distant part of his orchard, and slipped valiantly in his house (by courtesy so called). She found a shabby kitchen with the unmistakable air of a man's housekeeping, but, though she looked in every pot and pan, and up the rough stone chimney, she could find no more than a fire-place, two shelves of dishes and kettles, a box made into a cupboard for food, and two chairs. There was a dark closet of a bed room, too, which she explored, holding her breath and listening for the owner's step. It had a rough bunk, with only pillow and blankets, and a few clothes in a box, nothing more—not a book in the house; not even a candle.

She had just found some seeds and garden tools under the bed when she heard Tom's step in the other room. There was no resource but to scramble ignominiously under the bed, and dispose herself among the bags of beet and turnip seed till, after a half-hour of the greatest trepidation, she was liberated by his departure. It was a bitterly disappointed young school teacher that found her way home in the dusk, and told Mrs. Sharp she had staid to sweep the school room, and that was what made her dress so dusty. She had counted on making tremendous revelations—secret correspondence, documents, at least the college di-ploma. She began to think old Tom was a humbug, in spite of his manners.

But the incident did her service by suggesting a plan for her other campaign. Miss Wyman had not gone far in her acquaintance with Miss Jarvis, before she began to be very careful about keeping her door locked. She made Mrs. Sharp's a sort of headquarters, whence she made long or short trips to the camps and villages for miles—to the grazing settlements in the hills forty miles away; to the mines sixty miles away—but her key always went with her. These trips excited Miss Jarvis very much, but she could only find that Miss Wyman always came back looking weary and hopeless.

One of these trips was to take place on Saturday, a few weeks after the search of Tom's cabin. Miss Jarvis kept persistently in the sitting-room from which Miss Wyman's door opened. Miss Wyman came and stood by the fire, waiting till Joe Sharp should bring her horse to the door. She was singing softly to herself, in a voice that had been the envy of drawing-rooms:

"Du Heilige, nehme dein kind zurück.
Ich habe genossen das irdische Glück,
Ich habe geliebt und geliebet."

"Is that French?" asked Miss Jarvis.

"No; German."

"What does it mean?"

Miss Wyman turned a little and looked at the girl; she hesitated a moment, then said, in her quiet, pleasant voice:

"Then take, Holy Virgin, thy child back to thee,
I have plucked the one blossom that hangs on
Earth's tree,
I have lived and have loved and I die."

That is a free translation.

"Oh," Miss Jarvis said. Then:

"Don't you want me to go along with you? It's a dreadful lonely ride to Dogtown."

"Thank you, but I like to ride alone."

"All right," said Miss Jarvis to Miss Jarvis's soul; "I'll do something else, then, see if I don't."

[To be Continued.]

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—9.
(New Series.)

For the Farmers' Home Journal.

By HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

One of the curious legends of animal history reads somewhat as follows: Some 500 years before Christ, Hanno, a Carthaginian admiral, sailed out of the Mediterranean by way of the Pillars of Hercules, or Straits of Gibraltar, and founded cities on the Libyan coast. He, having proceeded as far south as the Gulf of Guinea, came to the island in which there was a lake, and in this lake another island, filled with savages all covered over with hair. There were many more females than males. The Carthaginians pursued them, but they fled with precipitation. The males climbing the rocks, all escaped. Three of the females were taken captive. They were furious, biting and scratching, and refusing to follow their captors. Hence they were killed, and, their skins being taken off, were carried to Carthage and hung up in the temple of Saturn. There two of them, as Pliny tells us, remained as late as 146 B. C., when Carthage was taken and destroyed by the Romans. Hanno named these savages gorilla, and no doubt they were the species of monkeys now called by the same name. The home of the gorilla is on the Western coast of Africa. He is larger and fiercer than the chimpanzee, but in other respects much resembles him. He lives on vegetables, and builds huts of sticks and leaves, supported by branches of trees. He is ferocious, and will give battle to man if attacked by him. He opens his huge jaws widely at each expiration. His lower lip hangs upon his chin. All this, with his skin wrinkled over his eyes, gives him an aspect of great ferocity. The negroes regard it a great achievement when they have killed one of these formidable creatures.

The gorilla is known often to reach the height of six or seven feet. He is altogether the most formidable of the ape kind. Stories are told of him carrying off negroes and holding them in bondage, and it is believed that in the age of Hanno these animals (of the Darwin species?) actually held possession of particular portions of the African coast, and exercised dominion over the elephant, hippopotamus and other beasts of the forest. No doubt they made war on the feeble and timid inhabitants by whom they were surrounded.

The gorilla approaches nearest to man of all the ape kind. When full grown, he is a match for a Samson. Still he has less intelligence than the common monkey or the dog. He is a genuine quadruped, running on all fours. His erect position is unnatural. The nearest to man, yet so unlike him that the one is a quadruped and the other is a biped. The gorilla has four hands instead of two, elongated arms, extended canine teeth, a bony ridge over the eyes and top of the skull, a small brain and a limited amount of intelligence. In all these respects and many others he is unlike man. No one of his race has ever been tamed. The very nearness of his relationship to man seems to preclude intimate association.

Professor Hitchcock speaks as follows of the gorilla: "The male meets the hunter courageously, when followed up to his lair. Man's presence is first perceived, and a savage frown gathers on the rough features. He slowly rises upon his hind feet, lifts up his head, beats upon his breast, and utters a fearful roar. Advancing a few steps toward his enemy, the reverberating forest is filled with rolling thunders from his voice that can be heard for miles. The hunter anxiously awaits his approach, carefully priming his rifle. When but a few paces distant, the trigger is pulled, and the savage beast is quickly killed. Should the bullet miss its mark, the enraged animal rushes forward, seizes the gun, crushes it in his teeth, or bends it like a reed in his hands, and brings down his ponderous fist upon the head of the hunter. One blow is sufficient to crush all the bones of the skull and chest."

WHEN TO WATER HORSES.—Those who have the care of horses should let them have what water they want to drink before feeding them oats or corn, and if half an hour or an hour before, so much the better. If the latter are fed to them first, and they are allowed to drink a good deal of water soon after, much of the oats or corn consumed will be washed or carried through the stomach, into the intestines, without being digested, when, instead of benefiting the horse, they do him a positive injury, frequently causing colic, inflammation of the bowels, etc. A small quantity of water after a feed would be attended with no such results, but the stomach of the horse is small and can not hold much feed and water at the same time.—Rural World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FARMERS.

By Judge Edmund H. Bennett, in Wallace's Monthly.
(Continued.)

WHAT A DEED OF A FARM INCLUDES.

Of course every one knows it conveys all the fences standing on the farm; but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought, and never attached to the soil, would not pass. So piles of hop poles stored away, if once used on the land, have been considered a part of it; but loose boards or scaffold poles merely laid across the beams of the barn, and never fastened to it, would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away. Standing trees, of course, also pass as part of the land; so do trees blown or cut down, and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut, and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard or in a compost heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily, in the absence of any contrary agreement, takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and had collected it together in a heap by itself; and even a lessee of a farm could not take away the manure made on the place while he was in occupation. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved; and, when it is not intended to convey those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be. A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings on it belonging to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been taken down, or blown down, and been packed away for future use on the farm.

But if there be any temporary building on the farm, built by some third persons, with the farmer's consent that they should belong to the builder, the deed would not convey these, since such buildings are personal property, and do not belong to the land owner to convey. The real owner thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such case would be against the party selling the premises. As part of the buildings conveyed, of course the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to a painter's shop to be painted; it would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning rods also go with the house, if a New England farmer is foolish enough to be overcome by those smooth tongued lightning rod agents!

A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house; but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into the chimney is not, while a range or grate set in brick work is. Mantel pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plastering go with the house; but if merely resting on brackets, they may be taken away by the former owner without legal liability. If the farmer has iron kettles set in brick work near his barn for cooking food for his stock, or other similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them also, as likewise a bell attached to his barn to call his men to dinner. A cider mill goes with the apple orchard, and not with last year's crop of apples. If he has a cattle barn on the premises, the tie-up planks, stanchion timbers, tie chains, and hinge hooks used for fastening the animals in their stalls, belong to the barn, and not to the cattle. If the farmer indulges in ornamental statues, vases, etc., permanently erected and resting on the ground by their own weight merely, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land. But even this might not be so, if the article had just arrived, and never been placed or fitted to its position on the lawn.

HIRING HELP.

After taking possession of the farm, one of the first, and often one of the most trying duties of the farmer is to hire his help. Every employer of labor knows full well that, if a man is hired without any special bargain as to the

price, he is entitled to the current rate of wages for such labor, and no more; but every laborer may not be aware that if he engages to work for a year, but leaves without good cause at the end of eleven months, he is not legally entitled to any compensation for what he has done, but forfeits the whole; and this is so, whether he has agreed to stay for the entire year at one round sum or for twenty dollars a month; although, if the farmer had paid for each month's work as it came due, he could not probably recover it back, even if the laborer afterward wrongfully left him before his time was out. And, if he has given a note for the amount already earned, he must pay the note, notwithstanding the subsequent failure of the other party to work out his full time. But if nothing has been paid, and no note given, the laborer would not only forfeit his wages, but also would be liable to pay the employer for any damage done him by leaving him without help at a critical time in the year; therefore, if he has agreed to work for twenty dollars a month, and quits just before haying because he can get forty dollars at mowing for some one else, and the farmer has to pay that price to get another man to supply his place, he can recover of the laborer the extra twenty dollars a month for the balance of the unexpired engagement, as damages caused him by such breaking of the contract; and the laborer could not set off against the claim of the employer the value of the work he has really done and not been paid for. And this is so, whatever specific thing you hire a man to do. If he engages to build you a barn for five hundred dollars, to lay up a hundred feet of stone wall for a dollar a foot, or dig a well twenty feet deep for twenty-five dollars, and voluntarily quits without good excuse when the job is half done, you are not obliged to pay a single cent for what he did do; although, if he had substantially completed it in good faith, he would not lose all his labor, because, in some minute particulars, he had not finished it exactly according to the precise terms of the contract.

On the other hand, if the laborer has good cause for leaving, he may do so, and compel the employer to pay for the time he actually did work. And among the well known excuses for leaving before the original bargain contemplated, are sickness of the hired man, or his physical inability to labor, or the prevalence of some dangerous epidemic in the family or in the vicinity, which might render it hazardous for the man to remain; such as cholera, small pox, and the like. Any improper treatment by the employer, as scarcity of suitable food, is also deemed sufficient excuse for seeking other quarters.

And even though the laborer so misbehaves himself that he is arrested and imprisoned for some crime, and so is busy picking oakum for the county in the house of correction, this is considered a legal excuse for not attending to his farm duties, and he can make the farmer pay for what he did do before he went into the public service.

It has been thought that merely harsh language by the employer to his employee would not justify him in leaving before his stipulated time was out. In one instance the farmer asked his hired man to water and feed the cattle on Sunday morning. The man said he wouldn't do it; the employer told him to "go to hell, but to mind and work his time out first." Instead of following the directions, the laborer went to a lawyer's office, and sued for his wages up to that time, but was held not entitled to anything. Had the master required him to do any unnecessary or unlawful work on a Sunday, it would probably be a good excuse for his leaving; but necessary farm work, such as care of live animals, may undoubtedly be required on Sunday. But inasmuch as it is always a question for the jury to decide whether the man had good cause for leaving, their sympathies are very apt to be with the employed, and they usually think the laborer is worthy of his hire. The cheaper way generally in such cases is, if the amount is not large, to pay the man, let him go, and never hire him again.

What we have before stated about a forfeiture of wages is founded upon the doctrine that the laborer has made an entire contract, and that he must faithfully fulfill it, or he is entitled to no pay; therefore, if for any reason this entire contract is not valid and binding on the laborer, he may disregard it entirely, and quit when he likes, and still recover for all the time he did work. For this reason, if the bargain is to work for more than one year, or even for just a year, but to commence at some future day, as a week after making the bargain, and the contract is not written down and signed (which nobody ever thinks of doing), it is not binding on the laborer, and he can break it from a mere whim, and still make the farmer pay.

HONORED AND BLESSED.—When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that, by combining some well-known and valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

SAMPLE COPIES.—We frequently send sample copies of this paper to farmers and stockmen with the view of bringing it before them. We hope every one so getting a copy will consider it an invitation for him to subscribe, and at least think of it.

In like manner, if the laborer is under twenty-one, he is not bound by his bargain, but may desert when he pleases, and recover "back pay." And this is so, although the young man appears to be of age, or is married and has a family, or even though he falsely stated he was over age, and able and willing to make as good a bargain as if half a century old.

But, even if you have a nominal remedy against a laborer who has left you unjustly in the midst of his contract, this so often proves practically worthless, that the law also gives you a right of redress against the person who has enticed him away with the offer of better wages, or otherwise. The law does not allow one man thus to interfere with another man's business without being liable to pay for all the inconvenience and loss he may thereby cause to the person whose men are thus induced to break their contract with their former employer.

It is for this reason that combinations among workmen for a strike, and to induce fellow workmen, by intimidation or otherwise, to forsake their employers, are clearly illegal, and render the parties involved liable both civilly and criminally. Such associations are more common among operatives than farm laborers; but I suppose the same rules apply to both.

[To be Continued.]

MAKING LUMBER FROM STRAW.

Mr. S. H. Hamilton, of Bushnell, Ill., has discovered a process for making hard wood lumber out of common wheat straw, with all the effects of polish and finish which are obtainable on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, at as little cost as clear pine lumber can be manufactured for. The process of manufacture, as explained by Mr. Hamilton, is as follows:

Ordinary straw board, such as is manufactured at any paper mill, is used for the purpose. As many sheets are taken as are required to make the thickness of lumber desired. These sheets are passed through a chemical solution, which thoroughly softens up the fiber and completely saturates it. The whole is then passed through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the passage, as well as polished, and comes out of the other end of the machine, hard, dry lumber, ready for use. It is claimed that the chemical properties hardening in the fiber entirely prevent water-soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it impervious to water.

The samples exhibited could hardly be told from hard wood lumber, and in sawing the difference could not be detected. It is susceptible of a very high polish, and samples of imitation of marble, mahogany, etc., were shown which might deceive the most experienced eye. Not only does Mr. Hamilton claim a substitute for lumber in sash, doors and blinds and finishing stuff, but also as a substitute for black walnut and other woods in the manufacture of all kinds of fine furniture, coffins, etc., and also an excellent substitute for marble in marble top tables, mantelpieces, bureaus, etc. He claims that it will not warp in the least. —*Milling and Mechanical News.*

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—As already noted, the seventeenth session of this society will be held in Rochester, commencing Wednesday, September 17. At this writing, May 20, Colonel Wilder, the esteemed president, is so far recovered from his broken thigh as to be able to bear some weight on it, and has some hope of being able to be present personally, though his immediate friends hardly dare share the hope.

Packages of fruit for the meeting should be addressed to care of James H. Kelley, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. The pomologists of Rochester, feeling the honor of the change from Nashville in favor of their city, are leaving nothing undone to make the meeting one of the most popular that has ever occurred in the history of the society, and from all accounts are succeeding well in their endeavors. —*Gardeners' Monthly.*

HONORED AND BLESSED.—When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that, by combining some well-known and valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

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JOHN MILLER.

I will say they are the best lot of yearlings I ever offered for sale. 25 Southdown Ewes, all good, 20 Choice Southdown Rams. Rams to be sold single ewes in pens of five. In this herd there are sheep which never failed to be winners.

For the pedigree of each sheep I refer to catalogue which will be out by the 15th of July, and can be had on application either to me, at Scott's Station, or the Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky. The farm, situated just at Scott's Station, containing some 450 acres, well improved, abundantly watered, and in a high state of cultivation, will be offered for sale at same time. Those wishing to see or inquire about the farm can have an opportunity to do so before the day of sale. I will also sell a few choice farm horses, the get of Scott Chief. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. All persons coming by way of Louisville can leave Louisville at 7 o'clock A. M., and reach Scott's Station at 9 o'clock, and can return same day at 4 P. M. W. L. SCOTT.

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THE QUICKEST, BEST AND ONLY ROUTE

With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

To Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

NEW YORK

And other Eastern Cities,

WITHOUT CHANGE

This is the only line running Pullman Southern Sleeping Cars from New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Grenada, Decatur, Jackson, Tenn., and Nashville to Cincinnati without change, connecting at that point with all lines running Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers to Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca, and New York without change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains between Louisville and Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South en route to Eastern and Northern Cities (not in through Sleeping Cars) can avoid a tedious haul through the city of Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & Gt. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where an elegant Dining Hall is located, under the management of the railroad companies.

Through Sleepers from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis, and Vicksburg make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York, Philadelphia and other cities via this Line.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line.

NO OTHER LINE CAN EQUAL IT.

S. S. PARKER,

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

JOHN MAC LEOD,

Gen'l Supt, Louisville, Kentucky.

jan-1-yr

Paducah & Elizabethtown R. R. Co.

TIME TABLE No. 6.

In effect May 25, 1879. — Trains run daily except Sunday.

GOING WEST.

Leave Louisville.....

" Elizabethtown.....

" Cecilia.....

" Nortonsville.....

" Princeton.....

Arrive Paducah.....

7.35 am

9.30 am

9.50 am

3.40 pm

4.47 pm

7.00 pm

GOING EAST.

Leave Paducah.....

" Princeton.....

" Nortonsville.....

" Cecilia.....

Arrive Elizabethtown.....

" Louisville.....

Trains make close connections between Louisville and Cecilia except Sunday.

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Manager.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1885—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.

NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.
PUBLISHERS.

Office No. 15 Courier-Journal Building, Corner
Fourth and Green Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....\$1 50
Where currency is not at hand, persons in
remitting can send postage stamps in small
amounts.

We prepay postage on all papers sent to
subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the
regular advertising columns of the FARM-
ERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following
rates:

One inch, one time.....\$ 1 00
One inch, four times.....5 00
One inch, three months.....10 00
One inch, six months.....15 00
One inch, twelve months.....25 00
Reading notices 20 cents per line, first in-
sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-
lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all
orders coming through their hands.
Advertisements will not be given special
position in this paper.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

The heat of last week was very
great, many thermometers registering
100° and upward in the shade.

OFFICERS of fairs in Kentucky will
please send their programmes to this
office, that we may make a complete
list.

The stockholders of the Shelby rail-
road have ratified the contract and
lease to the Short-line, and peace reigns
about that frog at Anchorage.

A VERY severe storm passed over
Simpsonville, Shelby county, last week.
It blew down trees and swept away
fencing. No injury to persons resulted
from it, though.

The tobacco market is strong again
this week, with an advancing tendency.
Farmers can send along their crops
with confidence of good prices in the
near future.

We ask all subscribers to promptly
renew subscriptions when the time paid
for, as indicated on the direction label,
has expired. A little attention on the
part of subscribers will save much an-
noyance.

DR. CAYE, of Pewee Valley, sowed
some silver chaff seed wheat procured
at the Patent office, and got four dis-
tinct varieties—some smooth, others
bearded. General Le Duc got things
a little mixed, perhaps.

The Shelby fair will be held August
26, 27 and 28. The programme and
premium list is already out and ready
for distribution. It can be had by ad-
dressing the secretary, Mr. John Rob-
inson, at Shelbyville, Ky.

TRINKET'S TIME.—Major Henry Mc-
Dowell's four year old trotting mare,
Trinket, made the unprecedented time
of 2:19 3/4 at the Kentucky Trotting Club
grounds last week. This is the best
time on record for a four year old, and
there is talk of a match between her
and Maud S.

The Buford trial is progressing
slowly at Owenton. The counsel for
defense are endeavoring to establish
the insanity of the prisoner, though he
denies the charge. He may be a sane
man on some points, but the shooting of
Judge Elliott, under all the circum-
stances, was strange and unaccountable
conduct.

The Henderson Reporter has been
purchased by Messrs. Henry C. Dixon
and E. L. Starling, by whom it is to be
edited and published in future. These
gentlemen promise, if possible, to im-
prove upon the past, which is saying a
great deal, but they know how to do it,
and we shall look for what they promise.
Good luck to the Reporter.

THE CUSTOM of giving large premi-
ums at agricultural fairs for the best
drilled military company, is something
to be condemned, and that severely, by
all who hold that these fairs should be
conducted in the interest of agriculture.
What has a company of soldiers to do
with farming? Nothing in the world.
Give the premium to the best drilled
plowman or the best wood-chopper.
Let the command be changed from
"shoulder arms" to shoulder axes, or
hoes or scythes. These are times of
peace and prosperity. We had a fill of
soldiers in the dark days. We don't
want them any more for two or three

generations. Let's not encourage them
by premiums—at least not from an
agricultural standpoint. No military at
the polls or at the fairs.

CLOVER FIELD BURNED.—A spark
from a locomotive set fire to a clover
field on the farm of Elder Moses E.
Lard, and burned it over. The mower
had been brought to the field to cut it
just as it burned. It made but little
difference, for a clover field dry enough
to burn is not worth cutting, unless it
be a second cutting for seed.

THE officers of the Henderson fair
propose to give a large premium to the
best drilled military company, and yet
a call is made on the farmers to bring
in everything to make the show a suc-
cess, from a cow to a hand of tobacco.
How does it strike the farmer? \$8 for
the best cow; \$100 for the best drilled
military company. Is this an agricul-
tural country we live in?

YELLOW FEVER.—There was quite a
scare at Memphis caused by the out-
break of yellow fever at that place last
week. Some four or five persons were
taken with the dreadful disease, and all
died but one, who is in a critical con-
dition. Several days have elapsed
since the appearance of the disease, and
it is now thought it will not spread
further. It is estimated that five thou-
sand persons fled the city the day the
fever was announced. One death oc-
curred at Water Valley, Miss., which
was thought to be from yellow fever.

WAREHOUSE FEES.—Much has been
said of late about the fees for selling to-
bacco by the warehouses in this city,
and an attempt has been made to break
them down. Compared with other
markets in the country, the Louisville
warehouse fees are lower than a great
many, and as low as any one that may
be named. It is also attempted to
make the impression that the fees for
selling tobacco now are the same as
when tobacco brought higher prices.
This is a mistake, as the commission is
now less; and, taking the average of
last year's sales, makes a reduction of
over one dollar on the hoghead—about
20 per cent. on former charges.

DODGING THE QUESTION.

Colonel Waring takes the "didn't
see it" dodge on us, and declines to
explain or discuss the serious charges
we made against him about the Jersey
cattle trade. Strange that three-fourths
of the cattle club members should have
seen this article and the editor of the
Bulletin, with which we regularly ex-
change, should have overlooked it.
There are none so blind as those who
will not see. Colonel Waring reiterates
his charge that a lot of cheap
Jerseys, "worthless brutes," were sold
in the West. Please tell us who
brought them. Out with it! We
promise to follow them up and give
the present owners a chance to tell what
they know about it.

THE PREMIUMS WE GIVE.

It will be remembered by the readers
of this paper that sometime last winter
Mr. J. M. Copeland, of Adairsville,
Ky., gained one of our club premiums
and took a Berkshire boar pig from the
herd of W. Shelby Wilson, Shelbyville.
In regard to the pig Mr. C. writes
of date July 5:

"Thinking perhaps you would like to
hear something from Oxford Boy, I
write to say that I am satisfied that I
have the finest 14-months old hog in
Kentucky. Will give his dimensions:
Length from tip to tip, 6 feet 4 inches;
around neck, 3 feet 2 inches; girth, 4
feet 3 inches; across shoulders, 2 feet
4 inches. I challenge Kentucky to
beat him. I value him at \$100. Have
never seen Elmhurst Prince or Lord
Rogers, but I would not stand back in
a show against them. His pigs are
superb, and I am making sales of them.
I expect to show him at the fairs this
fall. I expect to get another club for
the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, and as I
shall want another pig you may be get-
ting him ready."

It may be proper to say here that in
offering stock for premiums, we do not
intend to impose upon anyone. Some-
thing fine and good will always be
given. We use this means of building
up our circulation, and as we are able
to make very reasonable terms for the
stock in consideration of the advertise-
ment the transaction gives breeders,
persons can readily see why we can offer
such inducements to them to get up
clubs. It is a wonder that there is not
even more enterprise displayed in get-
ting the clubs; for the premium is often
worth more than the whole cost of the
papers. The Cotswold ram offered by
Messrs. Winlock & Bro., at Hiseville, is
worth what the amount of the sub-
scription for the papers is; and yet he
will be given to any one getting up the
club. Now is the time to get this fine
Cotswold.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO TRADE.

The farmers in the tobacco growing
districts tributary to the city of Louis-
ville have a greater interest at stake,
pending the difficulties in this trade,
than many of them are aware of. This
is not merely a question of the hour,
and the farmer who has no thought be-
yond the mere trifle of seventy-five cents
per hoghead he may save in selling to-
day, deserves no better fate than awaits
him in the event of a break-up in the
market, which is a lower price than at
present realized.

At the present time Louisville sells
more tobacco than any other city in the
world. The natural result of this is
that the market here is attended regu-
larly by a greater number of buyers, and
that competition is sharper, prices bet-
ter and trade more satisfactory to grow-
ers than at any other point. This, then,
is decidedly the most advantageous
market in which the tobacco grower
can expose his crop to public sale.
Let us now consider how this has been
brought about. It is evident that it
was not the coming of the buyers here
that made the market; for it may be
taken as assured that where the tobacco
is, there will be found the buyers. The
efforts of the warehousemen have
brought in the stock, and purchasers
have followed. This is clear.

Let us consider the means employed
to accomplish this. First may be men-
tioned the advances made, usually
through country buyers, who are
pledged to ship to the house making
the advance. Through this means many
a poor farmer is enabled to make his
crop and ship it to market, who would
be otherwise too hard run to do it.
Then the warehouses have representa-
tives working in the interest of their
houses, right in the shadow of compet-
ing markets. They also advertise free-
ly. All this is expensive, and must be
considered when fixing fees. It is,
then, the warehouses that have made
this so great a market, and it is these,
too, that stand as the representatives of
the farmers in this market.

The Board of Trade was organized
to give stability and additional charac-
ter to the market. Under wise regula-
tions the trade in this city has been
conducted on a basis which, when all
things are considered, is about as near
fair, equitable and just as can be sug-
gested. The board formerly consisted
of warehousemen and all the buyers.
The fees for selling are just enough to
enable the warehouses to make the
proper efforts to get the crop turned to
this market, and leave a fair margin of
profit. Indeed, at present rates, often
the closest kind of management is nec-
essary to prevent loss. Much of the
product sold on our breaks comes from
sections directly tributary to other mar-
kets, and bought, too, by the work of
the warehouse agents.

Now let us consider the causes for
the present movement. The fees are:
to sellers, \$2 and 1 per cent. commis-
sion; to buyers, \$2 per hoghead. The
first indication of dissatisfaction was a
demand of the organized buyers for a
reduction of seventy-five cents from the
fee now charged them, leaving it of
course to fall upon the seller. Let
farmers consider this when they think
of placing their product for sale in
houses controlled by buyers alone.

The buyers next seceded from the
board, and refuse to bid on tobacco in
the regular warehouses. Finding this
has no effect on the market, they come
back and begin to exercise the rights of
members of the board, without being in
any way bound by its rules. This the
warehousemen think an injustice, and
they pass a resolution that none but
members of the board shall buy in their
houses.

The effect here sought was a conclu-
sion of the difficulties, but it led to legal
proceedings. The outside buyers ob-
tained an injunction to prohibit the
warehousemen refusing their bids, and
the latter will move to dissolve the in-
junction. Thus the matter stands un-
til the 23d inst., when a trial will be
had. In the meantime, the trade will
go on as usual, the houses accepting
bids of all the buyers.

Which side is it the interest of the
farmer to take? In the market under
the present system he gets the very
highest price a large market, strong
competition and salutary inspections
and guarantees can give. Strip it of
these, which will be the inevitable re-
sult of the success of this movement,
and he loses all these, probably affect-
ing his receipts \$10 on the hoghead.
And all to save seventy-five cents,
not for himself, but for the buyer.

Who is the farmer's friend in this
market? the warehouseman, who in-
creases his commission on the present
sale by getting the highest possible
price, and wants to secure his shipment
the next season; or the buyer, who
wants his tobacco for the very lowest
figure it can be bought for? Let farm-
ers think of this. The success of this

movement will place the market in the
hands of buyers who, for a few seasons,
will control it in their own interests. If
they can make or enforce so arbitrary
rules as they now contend for, why may
they not abolish the right to reject a
bid, and, with this done, by a little
combination, set their own prices on
tobacco.

There is no legal obstruction to the
establishment of one or a dozen ware-
houses in this city to sell tobacco at \$1
per hoghead, or any other sum. The
trade is free, but the present Board of
Trade find it best to present a sample
so guaranteed that it will sell readily in
any foreign market, even though the
tobacco is left here while the sample
goes forward. By doing this they es-
tablish a value at once, and obtain an
advance in price. This costs money
though, and the trade must pay it. It
is not robbery of the farmer, but simply
advertising his produce and selling it
for all it is worth, as intelligent business
men ought to do.

In order to illustrate more forcibly
our meaning we refer to Capt. Kidd's
live stock sales at Lexington. The
Captain's great reputation as an auc-
tioneer, and the vigorous manner in
which he advertises and works up his
sales, brings together both sellers and
buyers. The result is a good sale at
fair prices. The manager of this sale
charges eight per cent. on gross amount
of sales. Other auctioneers no doubt
would be willing to do the same work
for five per cent.; but as they would
have to make a corresponding reduc-
tion in expenses, it would be a woeful
day for sellers, as would be indicated
by the falling off in prices. Sellers
would save three per cent. commission,
and lose twenty per cent. in price.

Suppose, for sake of argument, that
the fees are a fraction above what they
ought to be, would it then be wise to
turn the management of the sale of to-
bacco over to the dictation of buyers?
Could they not limit the prices as well
as the fees?

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

We are in receipt of the rules and
premium list of the Seventh Cincinnati
Industrial Exposition, which is to be
opened September 10, and continue
to October 11. The pamphlet contain-
ing the rules and premium list is print-
ed with so much taste, and make such a
handsome appearance, that one is im-
pressed at once with the idea that there
is something grand to follow. There
will be the usual attractive display in all
the departments, machinery, including
engines, mills, cotton, woolen, hemp
and rag machinery, agricultural
machinery of all kinds, minerals, hard-
ware, edged tools, etc. In domestic
manufactures will be found fine display
of everything in that line. The art
gallery will be the grandest thing of the
kind ever shown West. All kinds of
mercantile goods are to be displayed in
a way to prove most attractive to the
public eye. The jewelry promises to
be magnificent. All manner of orna-
mental and amusing additions will be
made.

Upon the whole the catalogue prom-
ises a great show, and one that it will
be worth while to see. We must not
omit to call attention to the very large
premiums to be given in the horticul-
tural department. The exhibitor of
the best display of variety of cut flowers
gets \$300, while second best gets \$200,
and third \$100. One hundred dollars
will be given for best group of palms.
Very large premiums are to be awarded
to all kinds of rare plants and flowers
and all ornamental flower work. Fifty
dollars will be awarded to best display
of fruit, not less than 150 plates; \$15
for best display of apples, 100 plates;
\$10 for peaches; \$10 for plums; \$20
for grapes; \$25 for hot-house fruits,
and so on.

The management of this exposition
are doing everything to make it draw.
They recognize the importance of the
press as an aid to their efforts, and ex-
press their recognition in the following
very polite way: "The board of com-
missioners have been largely aided in
bringing the previous expositions promi-
nently before the public by the cour-
tesy of the press, and they take this op-
portunity of thanking the press through-
out the country for its generous assis-
tance in furthering the interests and suc-
cess of the Cincinnati industrial expo-
sition."

The first bale of cotton of the sea-
son arrived in St. Louis on the 6th inst.,
thirteen days ahead of the first bale last
year. It was sent by express from
Yorktown, Texas. The cotton was
sold at 23c per lb. It is to be sent to
Liverpool, and is expected to be the
first of the crop of 1879 to get
there.

MESSRS. COWAN & BAKER, at Hop-
kinsville, have shipped up to July 15,
128,000 bushels of wheat this season, at
an average price of 82 1/2c.

STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DE- PARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, }
BRODHEAD, KY., July 11, 1879.

Receipts and disbursements of the secre-
tary's office for the week ending July 11, 1879:

RECEIPTS.
Grange 437, March and June quarters, 1879... \$2 80
Grange 1,439, June quarter, 1879... 50
Grange 1,389, June quarter, 1879... 50
Grange 487, June quarter, 1879... 1 08
Grange 424, June quarter, 1879... 40
Grange 1,184, June quarter, 1879... 1 25
Grange 1,108, June quarter, 1879... 3 84
Total receipts.....\$10 37

DISBURSEMENTS.
Grange 424, paid stamps.....\$0 40
Grange 487, paid stamps..... 08
Grange 1,108, paid stamps..... 84
Paid for printing, No. 47..... 4 25— 5 57

Cash on hand.....\$4 80

I have received notice of the sixth annual
tri-State picnic and exhibition, under the
management of the Pennsylvania State
Grange. They wish to make it national, and
ask the Patrons of Kentucky to select speci-
mens of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat,
potatoes, tobacco, etc., and label them to be
sent there for exhibition.

I would recommend the Patrons under this
jurisdiction to send specimens. Just select them
and address R. H. Thomas, secretary Penn-
sylvania State Grange, Mechanicsburg P. O.,
Cumberland county, Pa., and he will direct
you how to ship.

I think this a worthy object, and should
have our patronage. JAMES G. CARTER,
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

SHELBY COUNTY (KY.) CROPS.—The
present wheat crop is thought to be the
largest ever raised in the county, the
estimate for the whole county being
freely put at 400,000 bushels. The
acreage was larger, and the yield is
over an average. Some of the largest
crops are: Judge J. S. Caldwell, 2,600
bushels, for which he got 86 1/2c at the
threshing; I. F. Collier, 1,800 bushels,
sold at 85c at threshing; Mr. Martin,
three miles southeast of Shelbyville,
expects not less than 2,500 bushels;
Layson & Thomas, near Shelbyville,
the same; L. P. Melone, 1,050 bush-
els; Z. Z. Carpenter, 1,000 bushels,
sold at 85c; John Brady expects his
crop will turn out 1,000 bushels.

In fact, crops of 1,000 bushels are
very common. It is said there are 26
steam threshers at work in the county.
Oats will be short—not more than half
the usual crop. Potatoes are very fine,
and the crop will be a full average.
Meadows short. Corn is doing finely,
and promises to make nearly, if not a
full crop.

EXPENSIVE wives make pensive hus-
bands, and often pave the way to fam-
ily ruin. Millions are annually ex-
pended in Parisian "imitations" by
those who seek to substitute art for
nature, while with the use of a few bot-
tles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
the diseases and weaknesses pecu-
liar to women are overcome, emacia-
tion arrested, the cheeks painted with
the bloom of health, and the ingenious
appliances of "art" dispensed with.
The Favorite Prescription is sold by
druggists under a positive guarantee to
cure.

THE El Paso Hotel, Fort Worth,
Texas, is well kept by Messrs. Fairfax
& Gray, and is the place for travelers on
that route to stop. Mr. Geo. E. H.
Gray, late of this city, is one of the
proprietors. He believes in being com-
fortable himself and in making every-
body around him comfortable. Henry
O. Gray, late of Shelby county, is clerk
in the El Paso. He has gone West to
grow up with the country.

ALEXANDER'S HOTEL.—This popular
house is still receiving and entertaining
a great number of guests. Mr. Alex-
ander, the proprietor, is the greatest
success as a host, and is popular with
all who know him. When on a visit to
this city try the Alexander, on Market,
between Seventh and Eighth streets.

DR. D. A. LOOMIS, the popular man-
ager of the popular Holman Liver Pad
remedies, is off for a summer in the
North. He will return in time for the
fall shakes, with a large supply of pads.
Meanwhile orders will be supplied as
usual from his office here.

THE *Berkshire Bulletin* for July has
reached our table. It is neatly printed
and contains much valuable matter per-
taining to Berkshire breeding. It is a
useful and reliable publication, and may
be had by addressing Phil. M. Springer,
Springfield, Ill., and inclosing ten cents.

SPECIMEN copies of this paper are sent
to many farmers, who are not subscribers,
and it is an invitation to each one to
aid us by subscribing for one year.
Should any one receive a duplicate
copy, we will thank him to hand it to
some neighbor.

THE pamphlet of strawberry plants
issued by T. J. Lovett, Little Silver, N.
J., has reached us. His colored plate
of Sharpless is very attractive.

PUBLIC squares are a great blessing to the
community. We can say the same of Dr.
Bull's Baby Syrup; it is the best remedy for
the cure of all diseases babyhood has to en-
counter. Price only 25 cents.

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb,

the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb will be ready for delivery by the middle of July. The lamb will be one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

NAME CLAIMED.—Mr. M. P. Bailey, Elkton, Todd county, Ky., claims name "Maple Flower" for a Jersey bull calf dropped July 12. The dam of this calf is Annie of Maplewood, a superior milker.

SALE OF FINE JERSEY CATTLE.—Mr. D. Swigert announces by advertisement that he will sell at public sale, the day and date of Mr. R. A. Alexander's sale, at Woodburn, Woodford county, July 30, twelve head of registered Jersey cows and heifers. This sale will afford persons who wish this stock the best opportunity to get the tops, as there is not a better herd in the country than Mr. Swigert's.

KIDD'S SECOND SALE.—The printed rules governing the entry of stock to be sold at Capt. Kidd's second sale are now ready. They stipulate that advertising will be in such papers as are necessary to make the sale a success; that stalls at the fair grounds can be had rent free; that the fee for selling will be 8 per cent. of the gross amount of sales; that owners must make a fair representation of stock entered, mentioning blemishes where they are known to exist; description and pedigree shall be full; more than one genuine bid will subject the animal to sale; no by-bidding will be allowed; stock entered must not be sold privately before the sale; if an animal is sick or disabled it need not be brought to the sale, but being merely low of flesh will not excuse it; a fee of \$5 will be charged on all animals entered and not sold, except where excused for blemish, sickness, etc. The manager makes himself responsible for all stock sold, and requires payment by purchaser before he takes the stock from the grounds.

Captain Kidd will include fine sheep and cattle in the sale of the second day. He offers premiums for sheep to be sold as follows: For best Cotswold ram, any age, \$25; best Southdown ram, any age, \$25; best Cotswold ewe, \$10; best Southdown ewe, \$10. Exhibition on morning of sale. Stock will be sold by number as entered in the catalogue.

The sale will be made at Lexington the second week in September. Books now opened for registry of stock.

VALUE OF EARLY MATURITY IN BEEF CATTLE.

This journal has labored on every occasion to set before its readers an array of figures that ought clearly to convince intelligent feeders of the great loss of growing beef to a greater age than three years; and we do not think that an American fat stock show would commit the blunder of offering prizes, for a long series of years, for five, six, or seven year old beef. Our first fat stock show, at Chicago, last year, and the comments made upon it, brought out this feature most clearly. Let us call attention again to the Shorthorns and grade Shorthorns that drew prizes, and tabulate their ages, weight, and gain per day. We will take the best four of each class, beginning with the oldest, and showing averages:

Age.	Weight.	Daily gain.
4 steers..... 1,180 days	2,332 lbs	1.32 lbs
4 steers..... 1,281 days	2,166 lbs	1.69 lbs
4 steers..... 967 days	1,687 lbs	1.74 lbs
4 steers..... 669 days	1,420 lbs	2.13 lbs

This simple table is very instructive to those who will understand it. It would take a treatise to develop and explain fully the physiological reasons for this result in feeding; but the simple facts are first and most important to be understood, admitted, and acted upon. This is not an isolated result. The animals were all good examples of their ages, and show what good feeding will do at every stage. It represents what is likely to be nearly the average result of feeding to the longer or shorter period. And in this view let the reader study it. The steers 669 days, or 22 months old, weighing 1,420 lbs, are in excellent market condition, and will bring the top price of the market; so if they are to be kept longer, it is for some other reason than their market condition or weight.

Now the comparison must be made from stage to stage in the feeding. In the 298 days between 669 and 967, the

gain is only 267 lbs, or 89-100 of a lb per day. This, at most, would not be worth more than 48 cents per day—a sum wholly inadequate to pay for the food, as it would cost probably 35 per cent. more to feed them during this than the previous period, although the first period would pay in growth ten cents per day. Now the next period of 314 days would pay about eight cents per day; but on the increased food there would be a heavy loss. But the last period shows the greatest loss, when the gain for 609 days is only 166 lbs, and the value of it not exceeding two cents per day. They are kept, of course, at a great loss. It then becomes evident that prizes for fat steers should be limited to those three years and a half old.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

SUCCESS IN SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep husbandry, as an avocation, has no distinguishing peculiarities. Its valleys of humiliation and disappointment are peopled by those plodders whose dreams have failed of realization; others of its votaries, struggle with the throng along the plains and uplands of mediocrity, while the few reach the mountain top and impress their name and fame upon the deep blue of a complete success. The plodder may live, and he who moves only to keep from being run down by his surroundings, may be floated beyond want by a better return than he merits; but the flockmaster's *ultima thule*—those grand results which leave ineffaceable tracks upon life's highway and bring honor and wealth in their train—are achieved only by those who, through untiring study and persistent effort, have come to deserve them. The "luck" of sheep husbandry is so thoroughly within the control of the flockmaster that he rarely need look beyond his own management for those causes and effects which go to make or mar his fortune.

The corner stones of success—proper selection, judicious blending, liberal alimentation, and adaptation of variety and number to natural and artificial surroundings—are so readily accessible, that no one need lay his foundations improperly or unintelligently build upon them. Secondary influences, such as fluctuation of prices, unpropitious seasons, or unforeseen casualties, may intervene and occasionally disturb the surface of the tide, but under prompt and judicious management, the ripple will soon disappear, and the general flow will tend surely on toward comfort and competence. Many disasters have overtaken those who have essayed sheep husbandry. Extravagant purchases, unintelligent breeding, improvident feeding, negligence in supervision, and absence of any well-defined policy, are the rocks upon which the majority of such efforts have been stranded, and he who would decree for his ventures a better fate, must needs avoid the dangerous road marked by their wrecks.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

ENCOURAGE THE EATING OF MUTTON.

Americans are not mutton eaters, to any such degree as they are beef and pork eaters. There is often a good demand for mutton or lamb, but it is a comparatively limited one. At the great live stock markets, as Chicago, where there are receipts of thousands of cattle and of hogs, there are but hundreds of sheep. In many a village meat market mutton is rarely to be found. There has been gain in this direction; mutton is eaten more commonly than was the case a few years ago; there is an increasing appreciation of good quality in the flesh of the sheep, as there has been in the flesh of the ox. But the best interests of American sheep rearing would be much advanced if the mass of the people could be induced to become habitual mutton eaters, as they now are beef or pork consumers. Reliance upon wool as the only source of profit in sheep rearing is to become a thing of the past in all the older settled portions of the country.

No rapid change of habit in such matters is to be expected; but sheep growers can help—first, by having sheep of good quality with which to supply whatever demand exists; second, by themselves practicing what they preach, and by encouraging the butchers in the neighboring town or village to keep mutton in their shops, and call the attention of their customers to it.

The export demand for American sheep is very encouraging. In 1878, the United States and Canada shipped 84,000 sheep to Great Britain—almost as large a number as was that of the cattle exported. Since the restrictions placed on the exportation of live fat cattle to Great Britain, the number of sheep sent over is much greater than that of cattle. Thus the arrivals at

Liverpool, the first week in May, were 370 cattle, 2,368 sheep, and 1,050 pigs. The same week, 1,529 carcasses of mutton were landed at Liverpool.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

TENNESSEE CROPS.

From the June Reports of Hon. J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture.

WHEAT.—The wheat crops are all in the stacks yet, except a few that are threshed out. The reports as a general thing are very favorable as to quality, but the opinions vary as to quantity. The amount sowed, as stated in former reports, are not so great as heretofore, the failure of last year deterring many from engaging in this branch of agriculture. It was hoped at the last report the quantity would compensate for the reduced acreage, but when the reapers went into the fields the fact was ascertained that heavy fields would make but little on account of the thinness of the straw. As stated before, the berry is unusually good, being full and plump. Poor land will yield but very little indeed.

Some crops that have been threshed have yielded very fine, as much as 20 and 25 bushels of wheat of very fine quality being obtained. The crop of wheat in the United States generally is so good that it has had the tendency of depressing the price, so that farmers are more dilatory than usual in threshing. This will be no disadvantage, as wheat is all the better as to its keeping qualities by remaining in the shocks until it undergoes a "sweat." The weevil will scarcely trouble it in the bin afterward.

In East Tennessee, 2 counties report one-half crop or 50, placing the maximum at 100; 9 counties report three-fourths of a crop or 75, and 19 an average or 100.

In Middle Tennessee, 5 counties report 50 or half a crop, 14 three-fourths or 75, and 12 an average crop.

In West Tennessee, 10 counties report three-fourths of a crop or 75, and 5 counties an average or 100, while Dyer county reports 120, or 20 per cent. over an average.

TOBACCO.—The dry weather has prevented quite as large a crop of tobacco being planted as was intended, but the planters availed themselves of every season that came, so that not as much was lost as might have been supposed. There was less trouble in getting the plants to live than usual, and the lateness of setting the plants saved them from the cut worm. Not so many reports for tobacco have been sent in as desirable, but those received speak of the prospects as being very good. The effort to improve the quality has not had time yet to be substantiated, but we think success will be assured in a few more weeks.

Some of the reports say that the crop is very fine, while others complain of the bad stands. There is an evident want of stands, owing to the few seasons. That planted, however, is promising, the leaf fine and the prospect as good as usual for what there is. There will not be as much made as in 1878, except in a few of the northern counties, where they seem to have suffered less than in West Tennessee. The quantity will be below the average.

CORN.—There is an increased acreage, as stated in last month's report, and at this writing the prospect is very flattering. It is not yet time to predict with any degree of certainty, but from the present indications there will be a very large crop grown, provided it remains seasonable. The stalk is not so tall as usual, but it has a rich, dark color, and the tith is well high perfect.

In East Tennessee, 25 counties report good, 100; one fine, 120; three fair, 75, and two poor, 50.

In Middle Tennessee, 31 counties report good, 100, and one fair, 75.

In West Tennessee every county reports the crop good, 100.

COTTON.—The cotton crop is more extensive this year than for several years past, especially in Middle Tennessee, and the prospect now is that the yield will be excellent. The weather, unfavorable for every other crop, has been peculiarly favorable for cotton, save in one respect; the cool nights occurring during the last month, which greatly retarded its growth. It has not only been beneficial to the plant, but the dry weather has had the tendency to destroy the insects that generally prey on the young plants. There is only one danger to be apprehended now, and that is an early frost.

The cotton crop was planted later this year than usual, and an early frost would catch many of the bolls immature. With a late fall, however, the cotton yield will be unusually fine.

HOGS.—The hog crop will be small, compared with previous years. It has decreased on account of low prices paid for pork.

Some cholera is reported—more than last month, but no material damage has yet been done.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Female Base-Ball Players—No Extra Session—Examine Your Greenbacks—The Yellow Fever Scare—Mr. Lamar on the Exodus.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Fearful and wonderful are the works of nature; and so was the base ball playing of the red and blue-legged female nines at Eagle Park a couple of days ago. For a lofty independence of character that utterly disregarded the narrow and technical requirements of the science, for incomprehensible vagaries in pitching and batting, for thorough and universal fielding and strangely erratic but interesting catching, the game deserves honorable mention in the record of famous encounters on the diamond field. I repeat, "thorough and universal fielding," for the players took turns in tumbling all over the grounds within the diamond lines, and were the game repeated, they would probably cover every inch of the ground. Probably 3,000 persons, including many ladies, were on the grounds, amused, interested and instructed. Veteran base ball players saw what they had never seen before, and they were given hints in every department of the game which were original and unique, if not scientific and technical. The crowd was unusually harmonious and good-natured, acted as impartial umpires, and cheered the girls with such good kindly words as to put fleetness in many a fatigued feminine foot, and force in many a failing feminine fist.

Their dress was a picturesque costume, consisting of a tunic or blouse, blue or red, according to the nine to which the wearer belonged, with skirts extending to the knee and belted at the waist, a jaunty base ball hat with a rosette on the side, and base ball shoes. The hardest thing for a woman to master is the art of throwing a ball. Not even the female champions are exceptions to the rule. Woman has a way of doing it peculiar to her sex, which amuses men, but gives her eminent satisfaction, no matter whether the ball goes in the direction she aimed it or not. It consists in bringing the ball to the shoulder, then making a desperate push with her hand, giving a little jump at the same time, and, after expending energy enough to shoulder a Saratoga trunk, propelling the ball on a curved line about fifteen yards.

Reports that the President at any time seriously thought of calling Congress back here the first of September, or any other date previous to December, are incorrect. It was suggested to him, but he thought some way could be devised to keep the marshals of courts on duty until they were provided for by a deficiency bill in December, which would be better than to afflict the business interests of the country with Congress before that time. The President stated repeatedly to those intimately associated with him here that, while it was possible an emergency might arise requiring him to call Congress together in extra session, he had no idea such would be the case, and had dismissed the matter from his mind.

A specimen sheet of the new silk fiber paper on which our government issues are to be printed hereafter, was shown to me to-day in the Treasury Department. The quality of the paper is much superior to that which the greenbacks, etc., have been printed upon for years past. The fiber red, green, blue and other colors, is sparsely scattered through the paper, and will hardly be discernible to the ordinary handler of money, after it comes to be printed on both sides. The silk thread, intended to be run in a straight line through the paper, will give the same a more distinctive character, perhaps. The price to be paid to the contractors is 39 3-10 cents per lb, or only a few cents more than one-half the sum paid for years past to the Glen Mills Paper Company near Philadelphia, for the inferior article on which our issues have been printed.

From what can be learned here, it would seem that the report about yellow fever in the South has been much exaggerated. Nothing has been received in official circles which confirms the report that the fever is epidemic, although several members of the National Board of Health express the fear that the fever will become epidemic at some time during the summer. One good result that has come of the recent reports, however, is the energy with which the district officials here are overhauling the city. The garbage and other nuisances in the vicinity of the river front are sufficient almost of themselves to start an epidemic; and if the yellow fever should break out, and a case of it reach Washington within a week or two, before the district engineers get to work, there is no telling what will be the result. A delegation of prominent citizens called upon the commissioners to-day, and succeeded in obtaining the assurance that

the city would be thoroughly cleaned, and all nuisances discontinued.

The reported yellow fever epidemic is not without a ludicrous side. When the National Board of Health organized, one of the first things it did was to resolve that it would give no information of its operations to the press, or to any one who would be likely to give the information to the press; so that when they first read all about the outbreak at Memphis in the newspapers, and then rushed their messengers off to newspaper offices to see if they heard anything further about their specialty, there was a sort of general laugh at the expense of these very gentlemen.

Senator Lamar, who has but recently returned from a visit to the South, stated to a friend yesterday that the people of his State were beginning to be troubled by the negro exodus. As soon as quiet is restored to one neighborhood, he said, the excitement begins to rage somewhere else. The farmers are the only white people thus far who suffer from it, although there is no telling what would be the result in the long run. The senator did not speak as lightly of the subject as some of his colleagues are wont to do, and it was clearly evident from his manners and what he did say that the Southern people are beginning to realize the dangers of the exodus movement. Neither Senator Lamar nor anybody else, however, can suggest any way to stop the flight.

Washington, July 12.

ONE rod is equal to a great many perches—especially if the latter happen to be in the humor to bite.

THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.

J. B. TEMPLE.....President
J. H. LINDENBERGER.....Vice President
L. T. THUSTIN.....Secretary

The management of the Company is under the direction of a board of able Business Men of the city of Louisville. It is one of the few companies in which its mortality experience is accurately calculated in its own office year by year, so that it may be known that its business is upon a safe basis.

The Company paid in the year 1878 for death losses, \$77,780; for dividends to policy holders, \$27,602.13; and allowed in adjustment and redeemed and paid up policies, \$39,492.40; and retained a clear surplus as to its policy holders of \$160,000, after all shrinkage of assets.

Its plans of insurance secure the most absolute justice to policy holders of any company in existence.

It gives a definite surrender value in paid up insurance, so much boasted as a new departure in other companies, and it gives the choice of extended insurance for the whole amount as shown in the example below. Amount of paid up insurance and time of extension are both printed on each policy. No forfeiture can occur under this plan, for failing to pay premiums after three have been paid.

Example of Extension allowed by this Company as illustrated by Whole Life Policy, issued at Age 30, and allowed to lapse after the payment of three or more full Annual Premiums Premiums having been paid wholly in Cash.

Number	Amount	Age when	Years	Days	Age at	Amount	Premiums	Insurance
10	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
11	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
12	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
13	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
14	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
15	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
16	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
17	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
18	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
19	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15
20	1000	30	10	114	40	1000	336.85	1850.15

WHEAT FERTILIZER!

WM. SKENE & CO.'S RAW BONE DUST

Will increase the yield of wheat from FIVE to SEVEN BUSHELS per acre for every 100 lbs used up to 500 lbs. Price, \$30 per ton. Address WM. SKENE & CO., 153 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

TOBACCO INFORMATION.

Review of the Louisville Market.

From The Tobacco News, July 12.
Louisville, July 12.—For the week ending to-day:

Receipts this week were 1,573 hhd's, against 1,103 last week, 1,868 this week last year, and 1,413 in 1877.

Sales during the week were 1,262 hhd's, against 1,221 last week, 2,023 hhd's this week last year, and 1,343 in 1877.

Sales of new crop this week were 1,056 hhd's against 1,003 last week, and 1,908 this week last year.

Sales of new to date, 17,814 hhd's, against 38,606 same time last year.

The sales for the week, month and year from January 1 were as follows:

1879.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Original 1878 crop.....	914	1,729	15,580
Original former crop.....	90	215	8,980
Review 1878 crop.....	142	330	2,234
Review former crop.....	117	209	4,366

Total sales at ALL the warehouses.....1,263 2,483 31,160
 Year 1878.....2,023 4,127 41,140
 Year 1877.....1,343 2,395 34,783
 Year 1876.....1,453 2,768 36,032

In the receipts this week are included 661 hhd's from Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, against 633 last week; 885 hhd's from the lower Ohio river district, against 441 last week, and 27 hhd's from the upper Ohio river counties, against 29 last week.

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES.

The following quotations are the lowest and highest prices for leaf and lugs from this week only.

We annex the number of hhd's sold from each county in the State as near as can be ascertained.

Kentucky.

Counties—Hhds.	Lugs.	Leaf.
Adair.....11	\$3 00@4 85	\$4 00@8 00
Butler.....27	3 20@4 40	5 10@8 60
Ballard.....12	3 00@3 70	5 05@7 90
Barren.....15	3 00@4 15	5 00@8 50
Breckinridge.....60	3 10@6 60	5 05@15 25
Casey.....6	3 00@3 95	5 10@7 50
Clinton.....1@.....@.....
Christian.....11	3 00@4 85	6 70@7 70
Caldwell.....3	3 00@3 30	5 00@5 80
Crittenden.....26	2 75@5 00	4 65@7 30
Cumberland.....29	3 25@4 55	4 15@11 25
Callaway.....10	3 00@4 05	5 00@6 20
Daviess.....127	2 90@8 00	20@14 75
Edmonson.....1@.....@.....
Grayson.....21	3 95@4 05	4 20@10 25
Green.....41	3 30@5 10	5 00@8 70
Graves.....4@.....@.....
Hardin.....4	3 00@2 95	5 00@6 00
Henderson.....15	1 55@5 00	6 00@10 25
Hart.....33	3 90@8 10	5 70@11 25
Hopkins.....22	3 00@5 30	5 65@10 00
Henry.....37	2 10@10 00	9 00@19 25
Hancock.....14	2 95@4 50	5 50@8 90
Livingston.....9	3 20@4 20	6 00@7 30
Larue.....8	3 75@4 50	5 65@7 80
Logan.....35	2 40@4 95	5 00@9 20
McLean.....9@.....@.....
Meade.....3	3 20@3 60	5 25@6 50
Monroe.....1@.....@.....
Metcalfe.....12	4 05@4 40	5 00@8 60
Muhlenberg.....19	3 00@4 55	4 70@8 20
McCracken.....8	4 85@4 85	6 30@8 60
McCracken.....8@.....	6 20@11 25
Owen.....6@.....	10 00@17 00
Ohio.....21	2 95@3 40	5 00@9 80
Shelby.....1@.....@.....
Spencer.....14@.....@.....
Taylor.....14	4 05@4 70	7 00@8 30
Todd.....16@.....	5 05@7 40
Trimble.....2@.....	6 00@11 50
Warren.....43	3 15@4 70	5 00@8 90
Webster.....4@.....	6 40@9 60

*Cutting, or Kentucky River Counties.

Indiana.

Not rep.....34	2 90@4 05	2 75@8 60
Perry.....1@.....@.....

Tennessee.

Not rep.....13	3 05@5 50	5 05@8 00
Benton.....5@.....@.....
Carroll.....1@.....@.....
Henry.....6	4 15@.....@.....
Weakley.....20	3 80@5 45	6 70@8 50

Missouri.

Not rep.....2@.....	8 60@9 80
Hart.....1@.....@.....

Virginia.

Not rep.....2@.....@.....
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Illinois.

Not rep.....4@.....	7 00@11 25
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Indiana.

Not rep.....30	1 75@4 80	5 00@8 80
Spencer.....8	3 15@3 40	5 70@9 50
Perry.....4	2 65@4 00@.....
Warrick.....1@.....@.....
Brown.....1@.....@.....

West Virginia.

Not rep.....2@.....	5 90@6 70
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Brights.

Hart.....1@.....@.....
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Miscellaneous.

1 hhd Kentucky scraps, at \$1.75.
 29 hhd's Indiana strips, at private sale.
 2 hhd's Virginia leaf, at private sale.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

CUTTING—	Red.	Colony.
Lugs common.....	\$6 00@7 00	\$8 00@9 00
Lugs good.....	7 00@9 00	10 00@11 00
Leaf common.....	9 00@10 00	11 00@13 00
Leaf medium.....	10 00@11 00	13 00@15 00
Leaf good.....	11 00@14 00	15 00@17 00
Leaf fine.....	14 00@16 50	17 00@19 00
Leaf selections.....	16 50@21 00	19 00@23 00

HEAVY BODIED—

Lugs common.....	Red.	Dark.
Lugs good.....	4 00@4 50	\$3 75@4 25
Leaf common.....	4 50@5 50	4 25@5 25
Leaf medium.....	6 00@7 00	5 25@6 50
Leaf good.....	7 00@9 00	6 50@8 50
Leaf fine.....	9 00@11 00	8 50@10 00
Leaf selections.....	11 00@13 00	11 25@12 75

MODERATELY HEAVY BODIED.

Trash.....	Com. lugs.....	Com. leaf.....
Good lugs.....	3 25@3 75	Medium leaf.....
Good lugs.....	4 00@4 50	Good leaf.....
.....

GREEN RIVER FILLERS.

Common lugs.....	Red and Colony.
Good lugs.....	\$4 50@5 00
Common leaf.....	5 00@5 50
Medium leaf.....	6 00@7 00
Good leaf.....	7 00@9 00
Fine leaf.....	9 00@12 00
Selections.....	12 00@14 50
.....	14 50@15 25

Above quotations are for Tobaccos in good order and good weights.

Cincinnati, July 11.—(From Inspector E. R. W. Thomas.) We had large sales and a very active market again this week. 1,372 hhd's were offered, and found ready sales at prices a shade higher than last week. The advance on all classes of fillers has been gradual but continuous for three months, until prices have reached so high a figure that the oldest inhabitant is bewildered, fine red fillers bringing 17c to 17½c, and the commonest grades well up in the scale of prices. Thursday offerings were 477 hhd's; the sales were all made inside of 7½ hours, an average of over 1 hhd to the minute for 7½ hours.

This has been the most active week yet, and although the thermometer marks up in the nineties in the shade, our gentle Grangers stand around the breaks as thick as blackbirds, evincing lively interest in sales and prices. Never before did we have so active a market or were country shippers so elated with prices.

The total offerings at auction for the week and for the expired portion of the month and year, with comparisons, are as follows:

Total offered	WEEK.	MONTH.	YEAR.
In year—	hhd's.	hhd's.	hhd's.
1879.....	1,373	63	2,414
1878.....	1,318	233	1,806
1877.....	1,563	739	1,719
1876.....	1,162	127	2,048
1875.....	227	162	394

Cincinnati Quotations.

NEW CUTTING.	OLD CUTTING.
Lugs common.....	3½@4½
Lugs good.....	6½@7
Leaf common.....	11@12
Leaf good.....	14@16
Leaf fine.....	17@18
Leaf selections.....	20@.....

TOBACCO CROP NEWS.

From The Tobacco News, July 12.

Hardyville, HART COUNTY, KY., July 5.

—A careful observation and inquiry among the most intelligent Tobacco planters in the best portions of Warren, Barren, Cumberland, Metcalfe, Monroe, Hart and Green counties, convinces me that the acreage planted in Tobacco this year does not reach one-half that of the year 1877. As to the condition, as a general thing, the weak plants have perished, and the remaining ones do not grow for want of rain. This is particularly true of the old or manured lands. I do not find any of the crop of 1877 in the hands of farmers. In many neighborhoods the crop of 1878 has been shipped out almost entirely, but in others it is yet in the hands of the farmers and country speculators. Rain needed badly.—[Correspondent.]

Spring Lick, GRAYSON COUNTY, KY., July 7.

—Previous to the rain last Friday, the prospects for a Tobacco crop in this portion of the county were rather gloomy, since which the aspect is changed materially. I am advised that the rain Friday was very partial in this county. About Litchfield, and all that portion of the county east of Litchfield, there was scarcely any rain; not enough in some places to saturate a linen cloth. The farmers, so far as I am informed, are done planting for this year. I have used every effort to arrive at a correct estimate of the magnitude of the present crop, but the reports from the various neighborhoods are so meager and contradictory that I find it impossible to make a correct report in this direction. In the portions of the county over which I have traveled, there is not exceeding two-thirds of a crop set—some say not over a half.

The plants set are small for this season of the year, but with favorable seasons from this time on, we hope to raise a good article. The recent advance in your market has stimulated some planters to transplant who before had abandoned the idea.—[Correspondent.]

Ceralvo, OHIO COUNTY, KY., July 9.

—Since my last report we have had one good planting season, and replanting was about completed. We will not have as large a crop as last year. Since the recent rains reported in my last, all crops look better. The early planting is doing tolerably well, but the late is not doing so well. I will endeavor to keep you posted from this on.—[Correspondent.]

Buffalo, LARUE COUNTY, KY., July 9.

—Since my last report I have seen farmers from different parts of our county, and from all the information I have been able to gather, I conclude we will not have more than one-third of a crop of Tobacco in this county. The extreme hot dry weather for the past two weeks has very much injured the crop, especially the late planting, and that planted in old land; and that in new land is growing very slow. A great many have lost their crop in old land; so, taking everything into consideration, the prospects here are gloomy for the growing crop.

I saw a gentleman living near Hodgenville, a few days ago, who raised last year fourteen acres of Tobacco—this year he has about six. One of his neighbors raised eighteen last year, and this season he only put out six; and several more in that section, who planted last year, have not planted any this year. So my opinion now is that the crop this year will be much lighter than any we have had since 1874.—[Correspondent.]

Glasgow Junction, KY., July 9.

—I have just come in from the best part of Hart county. No improvement in crop prospects. Oats have been harvested, and not more than one-half of a crop. Tobacco doing nothing for want of rain. Corn has been suffering for the last eight days, and, unless we have rain, will soon be ruined. I hear of some rains between this and Bowling Green, and some on Green river.—[Correspondent.]

Galaway's Mill, WARREN COUNTY, KY., July 10.

—We are in the midst of the worst drought we ever had here. With all the rain that can come, it will not make one-half crop of corn and the shortest crop of Tobacco we ever have made since my recollection. We have not had a season since the first day of June, and but little rain since Christmas. It is very hot to-day, and windy as March. My pastures are dry enough to burn. Last year's Tobacco all bought at from 1c to 4c, nearly all of which has been sent to market. I am satisfied this crop will be as small as the 1874 short crop was here, and if it don't rain soon, we will not have any Tobacco or corn either.—[Correspondent.]

Rockfield, WARREN COUNTY, KY., July 11.

—The drought still continues. It is now cutting the crops fearfully short. It has been forty days since we had a good rain. The Tobacco crop will be a very short one in this county—about forty per cent. of an average crop planted, with a very bad stand. Half of

it not any larger than it was when it was first set. It is not growing well. North Logan is equally as bad off as we are. I don't think it possible for us to make as much Tobacco as we did last year.—[Correspondent.]

Mayfield, GRAVES COUNTY, July 10.—After careful investigation I don't think we can make more than 80 per cent. of an average crop. Early planting looks well, late indifferent. Corn crop the finest that ever grew.—[Correspondent.]

Cane Valley, ADAIR COUNTY, July 10.—Since writing to you I have traveled over a large portion of this county and the eastern part of Green county.

There has been less rain in this county than any I have visited, and consequently the prospect for the growing Tobacco crop is indeed gloomy. The farmers all say that not more than one-third of a crop will be raised.

The rain last Friday afternoon was, in some localities, sufficient to make a good season, but in others very light. A good deal of Tobacco was set out—the first opportunity some farmers had since spring to set out their plants.—[Correspondent.]

Oceola, GREEN COUNTY, July 10.

—The new crop in this section of Green county will be almost a failure. We have not had a rain sufficient for planting Tobacco since early in June. Some have planted later, but most all of it has perished on account of drought. Not more than one-fourth of a crop. Standing corn is looking very bad. Wheat crop good.—[Correspondent.]

Camp Knox, GREEN COUNTY, KY., July 11.

—Since writing last week we have had a partial shower which increased the crop a little, but owing to the scarcity of plants and the small section in which the rain fell, it will make but little difference in the Tobacco acreage. The weather now is, intensely hot and dry.—[Correspondent.]

Bennettstown, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., July 7.

—Since my last report, June 23, we have had two light showers for planting Tobacco, and farmers generally finished planting and replanting, of which there was a good deal to do. The earlier planting is in good condition, having been well cultivated so far. I have seen several patches that are nearly in top, and a good many spreading the hill. The recent plantings, in my judgment, will not amount to much, as the weather is too dry and hot for a good stand or for it to grow up well. The total crop planted is estimated by well informed parties whom I have consulted at from ten to twenty-five per cent. short of an average in acreage. The outcome in pounds remains to be seen.—[Correspondent.]

Pembroke, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., July 9.

—Since June 2, we have had an occasional rain; while it did some good, did not amount to good Tobacco seasons. Planters most generally availed themselves of replanting the fields planted, where they found more missing than they calculated upon.

Of this late planting we can not expect much. Nothing but remarkable seasons now on can cause it to mature.

From all we can learn of the crop by observation and otherwise, we don't think there is more than two-thirds of a crop now upon the hill, and that this crop will not exceed the one now being marketed. We notice a good deal of irregularity in the crop, some looking well while a good deal looks poorly. Considering the drought, corn looks well.—[Correspondent.]

Big Spring, BRECKINRIDGE CO., KY., July 4.

—From what I have seen and learned from reliable parties, there has not been more than a half crop set, and that very late, one cause being the scarcity of plants. Those that had plants could not set for the want of a season, and a great many made no effort to set a crop owing to former low prices. The section of country referred to embraces the eastern portion of Meade and Breckinridge, and western part of Hardin counties. Will write again in a few days from another point.—[Correspondent.]

Bewlyville, BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, July 7.

—The prospect for Tobacco crop in this section is not flattering. Very little over a half crop is set, and that very late, and from what I have seen learned from reliable parties, this county can not raise over a half crop; and the season will have to be very favorable in the future or the above estimate will be too large.—[Correspondent.]

Newstead, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., July 8.

—Since my last report from Trigg, we have had a light shower which, while it was not enough to enable replanting, will be very beneficial in keeping the crops already planted growing. The prospect in this immediate vicinity is better than in any other section hereabouts, although very little replanting has been done.—[Correspondent.]

Elkton, KY., July 10.

—Since my last we have had a good rain, but it added nothing to our Tobacco planting. We had but few plants, and it did not take long to put them out, and they soon died, so I will not change my last report.

Corn looks well. Wheat is turning out well, and perhaps it is best at last that we did not get out a full crop of Tobacco.—[Cor.]

Olmstead, LOGAN COUNTY, KY., July 10.

—We had a good rain again on the 4th inst. and most of the late planting was replanted. This rain was not, however, general, and in some districts not sufficient for successful planting. A full average crop has been planted here—about one-half on and before the 3d of June, and the other on and since the 28th. Most planters have obtained a moderately good stand, and in a few cases it is indifferent, but the general stand is considered better than that of last year. The earlier plantings are making a thrifty growth and are unusually promising. The late plantings were much wilted and scorched by the hot sunshine, and will be backward in starting.—[Correspondent.]

Owensboro, DAVIESS COUNTY, KY., July 9.

—Since my report of last week we have had two good showers here, on the 4th and 8th, with very warm, forcing weather intervening, so that the weather is quite favorable on the growing crop, and especially on the late planting, which required very propitious weather in order to get a good start. I find some difference of opinion exists regarding the size of the crop, but I am still inclined to think that with a favorable season we will have an average crop in this county. From all I can learn from Ohio county they have not over three-fourths of an average crop.—[Correspondent.]

1879.

Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

The great success of our premium offers last winter warrants the publisher in presenting the following List of Premiums for 1879:

To any person getting up the number of names for a specified premium we will forward, according to his direction, the article called for. Subscriptions must be for one year. Renewals can be included. All subscriptions for these premiums, unless otherwise stated, may be at \$1.50 each per year. Names may be sent one, two or more as taken, and notice given of intention to try for premiums so that a record of them may be kept.

REGULAR STANDING PREMIUMS.

A CLUB OF

- EIGHTY subscribers at \$1.50 each will secure for the one who gets it up
A Shorthorn Bull Calf
 SEVENTY subscribers will secure
A Jersey Bull Calf
 SIXTY subscribers will secure
A Pair of Fine Cotswold Ewes
 FIFTY subscribers will secure
A Fine Cotswold Ram
 FIFTY subscribers will secure
A Ladies' Gold Double Case Watch.
 FORTY subscribers will secure
A Pure Southdown Ram.
 FORTY subscribers will secure
A Pair of Poland-China Pigs (Boar and Sow)
 FORTY subscribers will secure
A Pair of Berkshire Pigs (Boar and Sow)
 FORTY subscribers will secure
A Good Sewing Machine
 FORTY subscribers will secure
A Pair of Jersey Red Pigs (Boar and Sow).
 THIRTY subscribers will secure
A Fine Saddle Worth \$12.
 THIRTY subscribers will secure
A Complete Set of Buggy Harness.
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Fine Berkshire Pig (either sex).
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Fine Poland-China Pig (either sex).
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Fine Jersey Red Pig (either sex).
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Two-horse Gale Chilled Plow.
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow.
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Two-horse Brinly Plow.
 TWENTY subscribers will secure
A Gents' Silver Hunting Case Watch.
 Fully warranted by Otis W. Snyder, Jeweler, Louisville.
 EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure
A Trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls.
 EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure
A Trio of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.
 EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure
A Pair of Bronze Turkeys.
 EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure
A Trio of Buff Cochin Fowls.
 TWELVE subscribers will secure
Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary.
 TWELVE subscribers will secure
A Pair of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.
 TWELVE subscribers will secure
A Pair of Buff Cochin Fowls.
 TWELVE subscribers will secure
A Pair of Plymouth Rock Fowls.
 TEN subscribers will secure
A Family Bible Worth \$9.
 TEN subscribers will secure
A Forty-knife Cutting Box.
 TEN subscribers will secure
A Set of Solid Silver Teaspoons.
 \$5 worth of Strawberry or Raspberry Plants.
 From the Nursery of J. Decker.
 TEN subscribers will secure an order for
\$5 worth of Nursery Stock
 From S. L. Gaar's Nursery, Anchorage.
 FIVE subscribers will secure
One of E. Brown's Celebrated Pruning Knives.
 FIVE subscribers will secure
A Copy of Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
 FIVE subscribers will secure
\$2 worth of Flower or Garden Seed.
 THREE subscribers will secure
One Copy of Ropp's Easy Calculator.
 TWO subscribers, at \$3.00 for the two, will secure
A Solid Silver Thimble (any size.)

MARKET REPORTS.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 8@12½c;

creamery, 20c.

COTTON—Middling, 12½c; low middling,

12½c; good ordinary, 12c.

COFFEE—Rio 10½@11c for common, 14@

15c for good, 15@16½c for prime, 16½@17c

for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Govern-

ment Java 20@20c.

EGGS—6@6½c per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 42c; mixed lots,

25@30c; turkey tail feathers, 20c per lb

boxed.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5.75@6.00; plain

fancy \$5.25@5.50; A No. 1, \$4.75@5.00;

extra family, \$3.50@4.00; extra, \$3@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, red, amber and white \$1@

\$1.05 for good to prime old in bulk on arrival;

new, 95@98c. Corn, 45c for ear; 43@44c

for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats,

No. 2 mixed 36@37c per bushel, as to grade,

in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80@88c.

Rye, 60c.

HAY—Common to medium, \$10@12; good to

choice, \$14.50@16.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 15c; dry

flint, damaged, 12c; prime dry salted, 12c;

dry salted, damaged, 10½c; prime green-salted,

7½c; green-salted, damaged, 6c; green, 6½c;

sheepskins, 45@50c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans mo-

lasses at 30@40c in bbls, syrups at 40@60c,

sorghum, 25@30c per gal.

Onions—\$2.25@2.50 per bbl.

OILS—Lined oil, 65@70c; coal oil, 110@

test 9½c, 130° test 10½c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$2.00@2.50 per dozen

for large, \$1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new potatoes,

\$2.35 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Red, 5½c; white, 5½@6c.

RICE—Carolina 6½@7c; Louisiana 6½@

7½c.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 8½@

9½c; crushed and powdered at 9½c; cut

loaf, 9½c; A coffee, 8½c; B coffee sugar

9c; extra C, 8½c; C yellow, 7¾c, standard

brands: New Orleans, 6@6½c for common

to prime.

SALT—\$1.63 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls

\$1.30.

STARCH—2¼@3c per lb.

TALLOW—6½c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 26@28c; black,

20@26c; washed, 38@39c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3.75@4.25; extra

butcher, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good, \$3.00@

3.25; common, \$2.25@2.75; rough, \$1.50@2.

HOGS—\$3.80@3.85, best grade; common to

fair, \$3.70@3.85 per 100 lbs gross; light,

\$2.65@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@

3.75; stock sheep, \$2.50@3. Lambs, \$4.00@

4.50 per cwt for best; \$3.00@3.75 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½@2¼c; fair to medi-

um, 2¼@3¼c; good to choice butcher grades

3¼@4¼c; fair to good shippers, 4@4¼c;

fair to good heavy oxen, 2¼@3¼c.

HOGS—Common, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good

light, \$3.60@3.85; fair to good packing grades,

\$3.65@3.80 selected butchers, \$3.80@3.90.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2¼@3½c; and

good to choice, 3¼@4¼c.

LAMBS—3@5c per lb.

OUR GRAND DIVISIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

The following admirably expressed ideas are from the address of Hon. Horatio Seymour, at the international dairy fair, at New York:

Dairying has become the leading agricultural industry in the Middle and Eastern States, and is rapidly extending over the Northwest and Canada. The extent of country over which it has spread, brings to our notice other features of our agriculture. Those who study its progress see that it is arranging itself into grand divisions. The South raises cotton. On the great plains lying at the eastern foot of the Rocky mountains, and stretching from Texas far north, vast herds of cattle are reared. In those States, whose fertile soil gives unlimited quantities of Indian corn, pork, lard and smoked meats are the leading products. Other regions at the West and Northwest yield those abundant stores of grain, which not only give food for our own people, but are also sent to Europe. The Pacific coast, with its mines of gold and silver, and productions peculiar to itself, makes another grand division.

While it is true that all forms of agriculture are somewhat intermingled, yet the great fact remains that our agriculture has not only grown to vast dimensions, but that it is also dividing itself into these grand departments. This is a matter of deep concern to our continent in many ways. Where States have a leading industry, it is followed with more skill and success than marks it on a smaller scale. The intercourse which grows up between sections gives activity to that commerce which enlightens communities, and saves them from the provincial apathy and prejudice which mark the people of the countries of smaller areas.

Differences of language and of laws in Europe, have hindered the people of that continent from reaching a height of civilization far beyond that which they now enjoy. He who will visit the markets of this city will find articles of common use which have been brought from distances so great that a mere statement of the places where they were raised, and of the routes by which they reached this point, will of

itself teach him much of the character of our country, the habits and pursuits of the people of each section, and their methods of business and transportation.

Statesmen look to this intercourse as a sure bond of union. No division can be cut off without harming all, as you harm the living man when you sever one of his limbs. Agriculture on this scale can not exist in Europe. No nation there has our wide scope of territory or varied climate and productions. The same difficulties would be met, should they attempt to follow in our footsteps, that were encountered by the distinguished head of our system of weather reports when he visited Europe to extend the points of observation. There was no country there large enough to hold a storm. Its front would get out of the borders before its end could get in. The only exception was Russia, and she does not have our varieties of climate.

To learn as we do each day what great atmospheric waves are rolling toward us from the Pacific; what storms rage along the Rocky mountains; what calms rest upon the plains of the Mississippi, and how some tempest which shook our homes the day before is now dying out on the northeastern coast, is a kind of intelligence that can not be had elsewhere. There is something in the varied products of our continent, and their movements across its vast spaces, which is akin to this, and which, in ways some what alike, give us interest and intelligence by their constant instruction in great facts.

THE BEST HAY.—It is a fact that badly made and less nutritious hay has often a finer aroma than sound, well made and more nutritious hay, and an inexperienced person would often decide from appearances in favor of a browner and "finer-smelling" hay, in preference to a greener hay with less aroma. That this, however, is practically a mistake, appears evident from the comparative chemical composition of such samples, though some stock feeders prefer brownish hay, as being more relished by cattle, even though its actual nutritive value may be less. Whenever hay is decidedly brown in color it is a sign of excessive fermentation. Having lost a considerable quantity of its actual nutritive constituents, such hay will necessarily be proportionately richer in indigestible woody fiber, and will approximate more nearly in its character to straw than in the case of greenish or less fermented hay.

CURING WARTS.—"J. C.," Northfield, Conn., says that a number of warts that he had upon his hands suddenly disappeared. It occurred to him that he had shortly before repacked some corned beef, and had his hands thoroughly covered with brine. Since then, when warts have appeared, he has cured them by rubbing them with a bit of corned beef. This is probably only a convenient method of applying salt, as we can hardly suppose that there is any efficacy in the beef.

WHEN a man is within an ace of death, it's according to Hoyle to hazard something on the die.

A FOOL ONCE MORE.—"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a United States flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but I fully proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her; she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.

O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.,

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted

last year with your Ready Mixed Paint,

looks up before the eye grandly, and is the

cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I

tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S. of this

place, to adopt your paints, but could not in-

duce them. Now mark the contrast at the

present time. The doctor's is in streaks and

looks dirty and old, as if painted many years.

Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while

mine looks more brilliant than ever. When

the full moon shines upon the house it looks

like a block of silver at broad daylight. The

veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets

of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one

notes the contrast of the mixed paints over

the old way, and admires the glossy appearance

of the building. You can fully refer any one

to this house, for it is the largest and most

conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Am-

boy railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY.

NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—

Every One His Own Painter—mailed free.

Address Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South street,

New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

HOWE'S NEVER FAILING AGUE CURE

and TOIC BITTERS, \$1.

\$600 if it fails to cure Ague, Dyspepsia, Chronic

Liver and Kidney Diseases. For circulars, etc., ad-

dress DR. C. B. HOWE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and \$5 out-

land, Maine. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Port-

land, Maine.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



CLARK PETTIT,
Centreton Stock Farm,
near Salem,
NEW JERSEY.

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to. Sept 1-1yr

Z. Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Import and Breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Stock delivered at Louisville Express or Freight Offices free of charge. Post-office address, Fisherville, Ky. Decr-1yr



JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, on Third-street road). Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs. They are docile, and fatten readily at any age. Jan3-1yr



THE BOTTOM FELLOUT.—Poland China pigs 2½ to 3 months old at \$8 each; 3 to 4 months old, \$10 each.

My hogs are large and fine, of the very best strains, and will fatten at any age. Also Cotswold sheep from IMPORTED STOCK, and fancy Poultry. Call and see stock any day (except Sunday), or address me at North Madison, Indiana. WM. BAKER. Aug 1-1yr



SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.—My stock in 1878 took nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported this fall. Address WILL A. GAINES, nov4-1yr Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES.—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Sniper. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list. W. SHELBY WILSON, Shelbyville, Ky. Jan10-1yr

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. July 1.

A. G. HERR, St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine. Jun20-1yr

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered. Apr1-1yr

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times. Aug 1.

ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds. Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, R. C. ESTILL, dec13-1yr P.O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

W. M. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Oct1-1yr

S. MEREDITH & SON, Oakland Farm, Cambridge City, Indiana, breeders of pure Shorthorn Cattle and Southdown and Cotswold Sheep, from stock of recent importations. Correspondence solicited. Jun10-1yr

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale. June29-1yr



CAPT. PHIL. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Live Stock Auctioneer. Particular attention given to public sales of Shorthorn Cattle, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep. 18-1y

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah. Jan27-1yr

WALTER HANDY, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited. Young bulls supplied to shippers South and West. 17-1yr

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. June6-1y

THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep. June6-1y

CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep. May30-1yr

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates. July1-1y

REV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited. 25July1y

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine. nov 1-1yr

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Jr., Chaplin, Nelson county, Kentucky, breeder of pure Jersey Red Swine. Very fine pigs on hand; for sale at all times; none but first-class pigs will be shipped; correspondence solicited. June2-1yr

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon county, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep. Apr11-1yr

F. A. BYARS, Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky. Breeder of and dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited. sept 1-1yr

ASA COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application. Jan 1-1yr

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Feb6-1yr

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Jan 1-1yr

WILLIAM CROZIER, Northport, Long Island, N. Y., breeder of Registered Jerseys and Herd Book Ayrshires, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs, and Dorking Fowls. 17July1y

N. McCONATHY, importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky. Apr8-1yr

E. L. SHOUSE, Fisherville, Kentucky, Breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock delivered at depots. Orders solicited. 7-1yr

CLOVERLAND HERD, Lexington, Ky.

W. T. HEARNE, Breeder of Pure Shorthorns, chiefly Bates Blood. Also Grower of Choice Seed Wheat. July 1-1yr

ANCORA COATS!

POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades. mar27-1yr

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Nashville, Tenn., breeder of Pure Angora Goats. Address, care Berry, Demoville & Co. mar22-1yr

SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

I will sell about twelve head of fashionably bred registered Jerseys, at Mr. Alexander's sale, July 30. Consisting of cows, Heifers with Calf, and several young Bulls, chiefly by imported Gray Hold. D. SWIGERT, Spring Station, Ky. 29-2t

STOCK SALES.

PUBLIC SALES

Cotswold and Southdown Sheep.

August 5th (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at Col. Cicero Coleman's, 8½ miles from Lexington, on the Winchester Pike, James G. Williams, R. C. Estill, R. H. Prewitt and G. Coleman will sell about

250 Well-bred Cotswold and Southdown Sheep.

On Wednesday, August 6th, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the

LEXINGTON FAIRGROUNDS

The Central Kentucky Sheep Breeding Company will hold their first annual sale of about

200 Well-bred Young Cotswold and Southdown Sheep.

R. C. ESTILL, President.
R. H. PREWITT, Secretary.

Lunch at 11:30 o'clock.
The offerings at both sales will include imported sheep and their descendants, and the stock sold will not be excelled in quality by any heretofore sold in Kentucky.

For catalogues or other information apply to

C. COLEMAN, Chilesburg, Ky.
R. E. EDMONSON, Auctioneer. 28-td

KIDD'S

SECOND